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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 45 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

LETTER COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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Scientific and Practical ASTROLOGER after his long tour in Far Eastern Countries, now in
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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession India you should own a copy at once. Pages 280.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0 Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd Feb.	Dongola	..	Moldavia °	16,277
1st March.	Mantua	..		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X	..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	..		7,322
22nd ,,	Dongola @	..	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	..		11,430
5th April.	Naldera X	..		10,993
9th ,,	Devanha	..	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa	..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	..	Maloja °	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia	..		11,089
3rd May.	Delta	..	China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua	..		10, 902
17th ,,	Dongola	..	Mongolia °	16,388
24th ,,	Caledonia	..		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	..	Narkunda °	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Does not convey passengers from India
° Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.		Fare.
22nd Feb.	MORVADA	..	8 193
7th March	MANDALA	..	8 246
21st ,,	DUMANA	..	8 600
4th April	MANELA	..	8,306
18th ,,	MATIANA	..	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	..	8 441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	..	8 324

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

22nd Feb.	CHINA	..	7,962
23rd ,,	SICILIA §	..	6,813
25th ,,	LAHORE *	..	5,252
8th March	DOGRA*	..	5,138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	..	6715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†	..	6,696
30th ,,	ALIPORE*	..	5 273
24th April	SICILIA †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
§ Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.		Destination.
21st Feb.	BARALA	..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports 9 a. m.
22nd ,,	ARELA	..	Busreh v. K'chi 8 a. m.
23rd ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karach via K'war 9-30 a. m.
25th ,,	VITA	..	arac K'war
5th March	KARAGOLA	..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No 1280.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Moji Maru	K. Habaki		14th Feb	28th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor		26th ,,	11th Mar
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5393	4th Mar.	18th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5396	10th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	5374	26th ,,	9th April
Tokushima Maru	R. Nakagawa	5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	249	160	122
Kobe	620	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5228	10th Feb.	24th Feb.
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	28th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	15th Mar.	29th Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	6th April
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	10th April

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50 000,000
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HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
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Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank, Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
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ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BLACK FACECLOTH SEMI SUIT
with Silk Facing .. Rs. 95.
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Rs. 75.
Brown Serge Suit .. Rs. 65.
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J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS AND GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.
E.

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PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

Prof. T. K Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/8-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Palague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Pain Balm, Emprocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1171, Khotwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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8 YEARS' SUCCESS.
Major writes:—
"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."
REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA.
visits ORIENT HOTEL, BOMBAY, Every FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager,
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Smart TYPIST, with some knowledge of Accounts. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Apply with testimonials, stating experience to Box No. 66, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19000

WANTED—MEN for being employed as KARGUNS and BHAG KARKUNS (Circle Inspectors) in the Service of the Mudhol State. Qualified persons whishing to be employed as such should send in their applications, with testimonials, to the undersigned giving the following details. A knowledge of Marathi is essential. Age, caste, qualifications, languages known, pay expected.—G. R. KAYANPURKAR, Diwan, Mudhol State.
A 18983

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—At reduced rents, cottages and bungalows, situated at Murzban Road, Andheri, six minutes walk from the Station. Apply to K.C. MARROTT, 181, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 18948

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

TO LET in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, SHOPS suitable for dress-makers, motor dealers, provision merchants, boot-makers, etc., etc. Moderate rent, immediate occupation. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18913

TO BE SHORTLY LET at Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Rolls-Royce, an extensive up-to-date motor showroom with garage and all conveniences for motor trade. Rent moderate. Inspection invited. Enquiries to be made to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18914

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-28. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO. on the premises also second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Office accommodation, five to six hundred square feet. Vicinity Flora Fountain. Apply Box No. 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R9818

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND OFFICE FURNITURE, including Secretariat writing table, Safe, Typewriter, etc. Apply Box No 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
H R9817

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—One HOLT 75 H. P. 9 ton CATERPILLAR TRACTOR, suitable for heavy haulage purposes. Just overhauled and in perfect order. Apply HORMUSJI SORABJI AND SONS, 4, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 18981

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PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Manufactured from castor seeds grown in our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No griping, no nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Stocked by chemists and provision merchants. Price annas 5 for 2½ oz bottle and rupee 1 for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers to write to PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT.

卐

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

Messrs SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA, 4th Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, requests all those who are manufacturing Indian made articles, to communicate to him by sending necessary samples, quotations and detail particulars so that all such articles will be placed at the disposal of various parties, who are applings regarding Indian manufactured products from time to time. Only those, who are actually manufacturing articles may approach.
T R9826

BOON to upcountry clients for doing Vaida or cash business of Shares, Gold and Silver. POTNIS SONS & CO., Brokers, Charni Road, Bombay 4
R9789

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIB IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogalsarai, E. I. Railway.
T R9803

FOR SALE—One TEAK WOOD SECRETARIAT TABLE 6' by 4' with drawers, fitted with 4 lever locks on either side, also one Revolving Book Shelf both too large for owner's requirements. Apply Box No. 63, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9816

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Enrolment for Cambridge School Cert. Exam. (Cambridge Senior Local) Bombay Centre, and for the B. Com. Degree Exam. of London University (Colombo Centre) will close this month. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R9822

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906. Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, F.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M 274

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.
The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418. TH

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—EARLY SPRING BARGAIN of 300 different portrait varieties of the world, extraordinary value at Rs. 2/15 only. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD, Allahabad.
L R18997

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9761

WIT, HUMOUR and FANCY of PERSIA. By M. N. KUKA. Price Rs. 5. Very much enlarged edition of former work; new matter forms forty per cent. of the book. Sold by the Author Navsari Building, (3rd Floor), Fort, Bombay; Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, and Taraporevala.
L R9809

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Sunday 17th evening, DIAMOND BROOCH near Excelsior Theatre. Finder will be handsomely rewarded Please apply to Box No. 61 Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R9810

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT AT MUSSOORIE. A well-constructed, bright and airy house, with a separate cottage, situated in the healthiest part of Mussoorie, close to the Convent and Municipal Gardens, and with quiet walks round about. The house comprises a glazed verandah, a drawing room, 3 large and one small bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms and 4 bathrooms; and the cottage has 3 bright rooms. The whole estate is for sale for Rs. 60,000, but the house alone can be purchased separately. Rent for both house and cottage, Rs. 3,000. Apply to Box No. 56, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G 18964

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN INVITED TO THE ISMAIL COLLEGE.

FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY AT ANDHERI.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to the above ceremony are requested to note that the Foundation Stone Ceremony has been POSTPONED *sine die* and that therefore there will be no ceremony on Thursday, the 21st February, 1924.
ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVT.
C18989

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1923.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Jehangir N. Gamadia who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 22nd to March, 9th 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LD.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1924.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras on and after March 17th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd February, 1924 to whom Dividend Warrents will be posted.
C18970

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To,

DAMODAR HARIRAM, Esqr.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 5433 of 1922.
THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.,
vs.
YOURSELF.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been POSTPONED from the 22nd day of January, 1924, to the 26th day of February, 1924, and NOT TO THE 11TH DAY OF MARCH, 1924, as erroneously mentioned in the issue of the 31st day of January, 1924, of this paper.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1924.

Yours truly,
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19001

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. YACOOB NOORA. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of 1005 sq. yds., or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 40 of the Sandhurst Road, (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Charni Road, on the South by Sandhurst Road, on the West by Plot No. 39 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Shriram Ramniranji on the North by Plot No. 37 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Fatmabai, wife of Sayed Abdul Kader Edroos and Sayed Abdul Kader Edroos which piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7392, together with the buildings thereon which said premises are now in the occupation of the lessee or his undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1641, Street Nos. 181, 183 and 185.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1924.

DASTUR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18988

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANISED IRON WIRE GAUZE, SHOVELS, ALUMINIUM CIRCLES, ELASTIC BOOT WEBS, GLASS BEADS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

3 cases aluminium circles.

8 parcels elastic boot-webs.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the party concerned:—

50 bundles cast steel shovels each one dozen No. 3 round and square.

22 cases 167 rolls galvanised iron wire gauze size 30 and 36, each roll about 50 feet of different.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.

1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).

1 second-hand rubber tyred tonga with horse and harness.

1 Arab horse in harness.

1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

1 Delannay Belleville landaulet motor car, 6 cylinders, 7 seater, 15 H. P. in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES OF THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Commanding Officer in charge of the Indian Station hospital, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at New Marine Lines opposite Nursing Sisters' Quarters Surplus Stores of the artificial limb factory such as large and small wooden pieces anvils vices, Singer machine, Typewriters, carpenter tools and benches, expanded wire, cutter, box of die and taps, large and small leather pieces etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGAON NEAR THE JUNCTION OF VICTORIA ROAD AND MOUNT ROAD BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Doongersi Shamji Joshi, mortgagee of the one-third share in the property hereinafter described. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the said share in the said property in exercise of the power of sale vested in the said mortgagee under the Transfer of Mortgage dated 22nd November, 1919 made between Abdulla Husein of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

All that undivided one-third share in the piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground situate lying and being on the West side of Mount Road, Mazagaon containing by admeasurement—33747—square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Mount Road,—on the West partly by the property of Mr. Karsetji Rustomji Kama and partly by the property in the occupation of Sir Jacob Alias Sassoon—on the North by the property of Haji Gulam Mohomed Ajam and on the South by the property of H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, and which premises are a portion of Government Leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 63229 square yards or thereabouts comprised in and secondly described in the Indenture of Lease bearing date 23rd December 1909 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas, and Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna of the other part and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97 New No. 16331—Old Survey No. 688 and New Survey No. 3657.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Mortgagees, Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st February 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rowji Sojpal and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomedali Essufalli and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the said Deed of Mortgage dated 28th June 1920.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at De Lisle Road in the Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 3425 Square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bills (but which may turn out to be more or less under the Title Deeds in respect of the said property) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 801, 202, New No. 13725 Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 3443 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon bearing E Ward Nos. 7712 (1), 7712 (2), 7712 (3), 7713 (4) and 12 (5), 1712 (6) and 7112 (7), and Street Nos. 47, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the West by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Khambatta and on or towards the North by the property of Dagdu Vithoji Khande.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st of February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO.

Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Money Lenders and Rent Contractors.

No. 18, Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 24065.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale THIS DAY 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) of very valuable diamond, emerald and ruby jewellery of well-known Parsi family by order of the Arbitrator.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will This-day **THURSDAY, the 21st inst. at 2-30** p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms at the above address the following by order of Mr. Jehangirji Cursetji Katrak an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Kaikhasroo Rutonji Madon and Mr. Jalbhoy and Doosabhoy Rutonji Madan and Bai Tehmina Pestonji Karanjia, heirs to Bai Jerbai Rutonji Madan (of Khandalla) widow and Bai Cooverbai Rutonji Madon (deceased) of late Rutonji Hormusji Madon and on account and risk of all heirs to the estate.

DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY.

Gold articles, such as necklace, bangles, chains, earrings, button set, etc.

Very rich English cut brilliant diamonds, emerald and ruby necklaces, bracelets, earrings, booty, single diamond's ring, button set, links, pearl uranhas, necklace, collar bangles, and ravifuls, bracelets, hoop rings, fancy rings, etc.

Silver presentation articles, Persian carpets, toys, electric table lamps, cash box, Iron safe, etc.

The above mentioned jewellery has been especially made by the deceased for his own family use and they are most attractive for presentation at marriage and other festivals.

This is a very good opportunity to merchants and private purchasers.

The property will be on view from the 18th inst.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE COMPLETE OUT TURN AN ENGLISH LANDAULET AND A VALOUR HORSE.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at this rooms in No. 18 Apollo Street, Fort, opp. The Imperial Bank, by order of the concerned the following:—

One complete Outturn an English Landaulet and a Valor Horse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERT WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS ALSO ENGLISH INLAND AND JAOCBIAN STYLE DINING ROOM FURNITURE BY ROBERT CHESTERFIELD SUITS PERSIAN CARPETS H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS ICE BOX GLASS CROCKERY CUTLERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the surplus household furniture at Jar Will, Wodhouse Road, opp. the Admiral's house on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) very valuable Jacobian style dining tables, chairs, side boards, plain and carved chiffoneers cabinets and silver show-cases by Robert, Chesterfield suits, piano and its player with rollers, large corner cabinets, Electric ceiling and table fans, double mirror and panel almyrah, lady's chival dressing tables, chest of drawers, washand table, meat safe step ladder, rich platedware etc.

Property of Pestonji H. J. Rustomji Bar-at-Law and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE AT NO. 2 CARNEGY ROAD, NEXT TO NO. 11 QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction made-to-order highly polished Dining, Drawing and Bedroom furniture, sweet toned cottage piano by known makers consisting of sliding dining tables, chairs, mirror, back sideboard, dinner wagon, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror, back drawingroom cabinets, show-case gramophone, office writing table book-case music teapoys, single and double iron, Beds, mirror and panel almirah, oval mirror, chival dressing table and chest drawer, shaving stands, hatstands, towel horse marble top tables, electric lamps, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Property of Capt. D. P. Sandilands of Royal Army Service Corps and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in "Retreat" Bellasis Road opposite Post Office, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Auction made to order household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large drawing room cabinets, show cases, gramophone by Rose and Co. with records, Persian carpets, drawing room suits, office writing tables, music teapoys, single and double beds, oval mirror and panel almyrahs, chival glass dressing mirror and chest of drawers to match, marble top tables, electric hall lamps, glass, crockery, cutlery and plated ware, etc.

Property of an European gentleman proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.
To-Day at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"SNICE"
CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"

Empire Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

Empress Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE VIRGIN QUEEN."

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK
Presents.
Four Popular and favourite stars.
in
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
DORIS KENYON, ARLINE PRETTY
SHELDON LEWIS, MAHLON HAMILTON
FOUR EPISODES—EIGHT REELS.
Episode 12TH EYES IN THE WALL.
" 13TH JAWS OF THE TIGER.
" 14TH UNMASKING.
" 15TH GIRL OF THE PROPHECY.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily :—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as Usual
COMING NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Photo-Play.
MINAL DEVI
Indian drama in 7 Reels.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

NOVELTY CINEMA
Last Three Chapters of
PLUNDER
starring
The World's Greatest Serial Star
PEARL WHITE.
Don't miss the concluding chapters. See the finale of this mysterious quest for treasure.
NEXT WEEK
One of the greatest British Film Drama ever produced.
FLAMES OF PASSION
Watch for further particulars.
TIME:—Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
Other shows 5-15., 7., 8-45., and 10-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AKOLA:— SHRI RAMA THEATRE.
Saturday 23rd Feb. 1924 at 9 p. m (S. T.)
MANAPAMAN.
Monday 25th Feb. 1924 at 9-0 p. m. (S. T.)
SHARADA.
Wednesday 27th Feb. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.).
HACH-MULACHA-BAP.
Saturday 1st March 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.).
RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

PADSHAH
Advises you to study carefully and quietly in your own home before you invest one rupee in the Tote Tip with instructions Rs. 10/- on Race Day morning or posted night before Race Day.
Address K. & CO., 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
R9823

FOR AN-ON UNDERWEAR
TRY WOOL
SILK
COTTON
INQUIRE AT
Messrs A. R. DAIS AND BROS.
Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20.

Bahadur, Clingan, Calcutta.
Mundra, Tullock, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ormenistan, Inglish, Hongkong.
Franconia, Nelson, New York.
Olympia, Duncan, Liverpool.
City of Harvard, Large, Karachi.
City of Nagpur, Rae, Liverpool.
Jalaputra, Pritchett, Karachi.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Castel Porziano for Genoa.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Trevanian for Antwerp.

S. S. Bahadur:—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain J. Clingan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Mundra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mundra, 4461 tons, Captain B. E. Tullock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Armeniston:—The A. Nemazi's steamer Armeniston, 3230 tons, Captain A. Inglis, will sail to-day from harbour for Hongkong with a general cargo.

S. S. Franconia:—The American Tourists' steamer Franconia, 12185 tons, Captain G. Nelson, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with the American tourists.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3266 tons, Captaon A. R. Duncan, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Harvard:—The City Line steamer City of Harvard, 4410 tons, Captain E. R. Large, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a generalcargo.

S. S. City of Nagpur:—The City Line steamer City of Nagpur, 6289 tons, Captain Sir J. R. Rae, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain A. E. Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfels 3766, K'chi N F, Graham & Co.
2 Mantua 5889 London 1/3 M M & Co.
3 City of Harvard 4410, L'pool, 23/2 K N, and Co.
5 Karoa 3607, Durban, 20/2, M M & Co.
6 Mundra, 4461, NF, N F M M and Co.
8 Jalavihar 3381 N F., N F, S S N Co.
9 King Frederick 3307 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 24/2 M M & Co.
13 Nile 5260 N Y, 22/2 Volcart Bros.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
15 Maindy Court 2356 N Y N F Graham & Co.
15 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Zayani 2627, N F, N F, H S Shushtary.
2 Olympia 3266 Glasgow 21/2 Graham and Co.
3 Barala 1899, P. Gulf 21/2, M M & Co.
7 Moji Maru 2192, Kobe, 28/2 N Y K.
9 Lahore, 3143, NF, N F, M M and Co.
12 & 13 Armenestan 3230 Hongkong 21/2 A Nemazee.
14 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 22/2 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C P R Jalaputra 3113 N F N F S S N Co.
F Lingfield 2614 Dunkirk N F T M & Co.
N Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, 23/2, O. S. Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.

Dumana due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.

Domala due about 14th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Catalia due about 24th February, Agent and A Graham Co.

City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.

City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 18th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.

Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

Clan Kenneth due about 23rd February, Agent J F Co.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.

City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.

Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.

Clan Maclean due about 9th March Agent J F Co.

Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February, Agent J F Co.

Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Evansville fixed) Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.

City of Karachi due about 13th July Agent K N Co.

City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 24th August Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 25th September Agent K N Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 7th March Agent W and A Graham Co.
Noidenfels due about 20th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
Crostafels due about 1st March Agent W A Graham Co.
Trifels due about 1st March Agent W & Graham Co.
Liebenfels due about 13th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 5th April Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 26th April Agent D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk due about 25th February Agent D Sassoon Co.
E. . nekdijk due about 15th March Agent Som. . n Co.
D Sasso. due about 26th February Agent Sierra Leone Co.
W & A Graham

FROM HULL.

F. . March Agent J F Co.
Hindoo due about 2. . ESTE.

FROM TH. . February Agent

Nippon due about 25. .
L Y Co. Agent L
Gerania due about 18th March . . t L
Co.
Pilsna due about 18th March . . .
Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castelporziano due about 21st February Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 5th March A. . M Italiana.

Capodemonte due about 22nd March Ag. . M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Jalapa due about 27th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th February Agent N Y K.

Alps Maru due about 28th February Agent O S K.

Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.

Bengal Maru due about 4th March Agent N Y Kaisha.

Muroran Maru due about 19th March Agent N Y Kaisha.

Argun Maru due about 23rd March Agent S Kaisha.

Lima Maru due about 26th March Agent N Y Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru due about 27th March Agent O S Kaisha.

Tokushima Maru due about 30th March Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Nagpur due about 24th March Agent P & O S N Co.

Kielderpore due about 27th March Agent & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Dunq Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.

Khandala due about 22nd March Agent B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 20.

S. S. Mantua for London:—19 cases Bristles, A W S Wise, 20 cwts Green Cordamons, S Laljee, 3 bales Fox Skin, F Hajeeoff, 40 bdles Woollen Carpets, H A Aminoff, 5 cases Fox Skin, H A Aminoff, 7 bdles Lamb Skin, H A Aminoff, 5 Pkgs Game requisites, Cox's Shipping Agency, 2 bales Lamb Skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 17 cwts Kajoo, R Bhanjee, 1 case false jewellery, R Bhanjee, 3 bales sheep skin, Meyer Nissim, 125 cwts Indian Caundemons, D D Framjee.

S. S. Travaconia for Hull:—4000 cwts Rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus, 2000 cwts Rapeseed, E D Sassoon.

S. S. Dongola for London:—1 bdle woollen carpets, Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation.

S. S. City of Halwar for Glasgow:—1980 cwts Indian Mossoor, Rally Bros.

For Dunkirk:—250 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 55 bales raw cotton, B Curcandas, 400 cwts Musttard seed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Maundy Court for New York:—3 cases Indian Trsphies, Cox's Shipping Agency, 4 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency, 30 cwts Castor seed, E Virjee, 825 cwts Gum Karaya, Narsi Mooljee.

S. S. Nile for New York:—4 cwts Persian Tobacco, Beress Bros, 100 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 150 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Corcovia for Trieste:—110 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 504 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 18 bales Buffalo Hides, H M Halim, 275 bales raw cotton, E Spinner, 355 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

For Venice:—165 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Hartenfels for Hamburg:—20 cwts Cardamons, S Laljee, 110 bales raw cotton B Gordhandas, 110 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co Ltd, 102 cwts Gum Frega Ganth, M H Achadoshi.

For Ghent:—412 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For Bremen:—56 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For Bergen:—112 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 8 cases Cardamoms, R S Tata.

For Rotterdam:—86 cks Goats Skin, Emandor A Rahaman.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—360 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—800 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Caste Porziano for Genoa:—8500 cwts Indian Linseed, Rally Bros, 2000 cwts Castor seed, Volkart Bros, 55 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 300 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand, 2000 cwts Castor seed, Louis Dreyfus, 25 cwts Steel Scrap Trimmings, Walter N Cresswell.

For Leghorne:—250 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—110 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Sicila for Hongkong:—60 cwts Khismis Sorabjee Dossabhoy, 45 cwts Shark fins, B Nazar and Co, 31 cwts shark fins, Hooseinbhoy and Co, 79 cwts. Red Raisins, Sorabjee Dossabhoy.

For Shanghai:—8 cwts Fish Presses, M Merwanjee Sarkari.

S. S. Armeston for Hongkong:—92 cwts Gum Arabic, M H Dehadorhi.

S. S. Jeypore for Moji:—250 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 200 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—50 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 300 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S. S. Lahore for Osaka:—300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—2500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 54 bales raw cotton, Govind Vishnu, 500 bales raw cotton, H Ram Bhagat.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 20.

S. S. City of Howard from Liverpool, Agents, Killick Nixon and Co:—136 cases cotton yarn, 25 cases cotton fents, 231 cases cottons, 7681 bdles G C Sheets, 317 bales newspapers, 40 cases Ghee, 52 cons Greasy Packing, 6696 plates Hard Spelter, 2405 kas Tiles, 39 cases Tiles, 60 brls Tallow, 28 cks Tallow, 50 bdles Y M Sheets, 3890 bags soda ash, 1700 bags Biscarb Soda, 1785 Boxes Soap, 180 cases Soap, 160 Mats Exhausted cloves, 87 cases Bobbins, 9 cases Sheetles, 14 Pairs flanges, 168 bdles flangis, 40 bgs rago flour, 1 Ddam Transformer oil, 1 case Transformer oil, 15 K/cs Transformer oils, 90 cases Beer, 870 bdles M S Rods, 13 cases sewing cotton reels, 8 cases sewing silk reels, 100 loose weights, 29 D5s Sulphur Paste, 81 Steel Tyres, 20 brls Lubricating oil, 30 brls Mineral Lubricating oil, 400 D/s Caustic Soda, 154 Pul. . . 40 kegs Glamber salt, 600 . cks China Clay, 121 . . Pipes, 233 cases Common goods, 142 D/s oil, 461 Kegs Paint, 118 cases cotton, 25 . . ases Tooth Paste, 150 bdles Y M Square, ca. . ases Cigarettes, 99 bdles Cycle Rims, 100 99 . Bath Bricks, 20 cases Lung Tonic, 100 cases . lphate of Alum, 226 bales Copper kgs Sh. D/s Copper wire, 129 bales Paper, wire, 52 . ars, 2236 Pes Earthenware Troupe, 40 bdles . . Rosin.
75 brls Gua. . :—28218 Steel Sleepers, 377 From Canto. . cases Steel Keg. . d:—100 D/s Sulphate of From Port Sa. . Shots, 36 cases Lead Alum, 88 brls Lea. . nds, 63 bags roodry, 50 Shot, 1000 bags Alm. . ineral water, 10 cases cases Gum, 30 cases . . oil, 18 Mads wire Castor oil, 10 cases oliv. . Agent M M and S. S. Barala from Busra. . boxes wet dates, Co:—1914 bkts wet dates, 114 . . sins, 499 bdls 320 bags almonds, 187 bags Ra. . gs Almond Skin Dates, 26 cases Hump, 54 . . Skin, 11 Kernesh, 109 bags Gum, 17 bdles . . 9 bags bdles Carpets, 60 bags old brass, 30. . — From Bushire:—76 bales cotton, 99 jo. . tas cotton.
From Mahommera. . :—1 bdles Currency Notes, 35 bdles Specie, 10 bags Specie, 2 Tin Gold Coin, 2 Tin Pearls, 5 bdles Dollars.

CAUSES LIST.

(THURSDAY, February 21.)

BEFORE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

3347-23—Jamsedji R and D, Rehmabai widow and ors v Abdul Latiff Ahmed and ors, Manubhai B M and Co.

3239-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadu-raj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and C, Raghavayya N and Co.

3720-19—Patell and E, Dungasidas Ramchandra and others, Dhanalal Birdichand and others, Amin and D, Patell and E.

383-20—Motichand and D, Raghumal Budhsing v C Pestonji Keshavlal and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

721-20—Mehta D, and L, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm vs. Edalji and Sorabji a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

726-20—Daphtary F. and D., Doongersey Rawji and Co. a firm vs. Zuhra Begum widow, Payne and Co.

759-20—Shrog and Vacha, Nadirshaw Hormusji Bamboat vs. Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors., Shamrao M. and H. Payne and Co.

766-20—N. C. Dalal Co., Chhotubhai Chunibhai vs. Keshrichand Kuverjand, Daphtary F. and D.

812-20—Mulla and Mulla, Furdunji Khursedji Mody and Sons a firm vs. Jacob Benjamin, Dastur and Co.

843-20—Daphtary F. and D., Karsandas Mulji a firm vs. Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

999-20—Malvi M. R. and Co., Ramji Ratanji and Co. a grm vs. Motilal Manekchand a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1018-20—Captain and V., Uderam Bhagwandas a firm vs. Khatri Damodar Gopaldas. Amin and Desai.

1030-20—Raghavayya N. and Co., Kothamuyya Balarjyaya a firm vs. Thaker Chafusay Dosa, N. C. Dalal and Co.

1055-20—Smetham B. and L., Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and ors. vs. Gulam Husain Ismail and ors., Mehta D. and L.

1105-20—F. K. Dadachanji, Gani Jan Mohamed vs. R. J. Mistry, N. D. Bhat.

1151-20—Dikshit M. and Co., Tar Mahomad Tyeb vs. Aishabai widow and ors., M. B. Chothia.

1154-20—Merwanji K. and Co., Walji Shamji and Co. a firm vs Uderam Premsukhdas a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1162-20—Ardehir H. D. and Co., Mohamad Osman and Co. vs. Jamnadas Lakhmidas a firm, Patel and Eze.

1179-20—Captain and V., The Union Bank of India Ltd. vs. Shigovind Harbidutt, Mulla and Mulla.

1187-20—Little and Co., Major John Charles Gammon vs. Kasturbhai M. Nagarsheth, Daphtary F. and D.

1205-20—Captain and V., Ebrahimji Kadibhai Motiwalla vs. Esmailji Ebrahimji, Chitnis M. and K.

1236-20—Purshotamdas and Co., Haji Sulaiman Haji Gulam Hussin vs. Jafferalli Mahomad Karimani, Motichand and D.

1259-20—Matubhai J. and M., Amulakhchand Mohanlal vs. Ishwardas Mobanlal Mody and anr., Motichand and D.

1271-20—Chitnis M. and K., Ismailji Ibrahimji vs. Ibrahimji Kadar, Captain and V.

1308-20—Payne and Co, S Nukamnrao Si Snichudo v Dhuras Nanji and Co., Daphtary F and D.

142-20—Matubhai J and M Allarkhia Thawar and Co Harnandrai Foolchand—Malvi M. R. and Co.

2049-19—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Sukhdeo and ors v Chhaganlal Vithalji and ors, Purnanand Cl and J.

73-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sale Mahomed a firm v Narandas Dharamsey and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co.

1325-20—Craigie B and C, Goculdas Haridas a firm v Manilal Nagindas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1334-20—N C Dalal and Co, Jivatlal Pratapsi a firm v Manekbai Narotam, M B Chothia.

1352-20—Madhowji K and Co, Gordhandas Peraj v Anthony Charles Dunbar, Unwalla P and P.

1362-20—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co a firm v Bhaidas Valabhdas.

1365-20—Payne and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and Co a firm v Fazal Peermahomed and Co a firm.

1369-20—Merwanji K and Co, Alidina Ladak v The firm of Damji Virji and Co, Amin and Desai.

1371-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Nanalal Chaganlal a firm, Amin and Desai.

1388-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Jaydeoprasad and anr, Khandwalla and Co

1425-20—G B Pandya, Manakchand Jaychand v Dayal Topan and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1461-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co

1487-20—Madhowji K and Co, Haji Aboo Hajee Nurmahomed v Jusub Haji Nurmahomed.

1545-20—Little and Co, William James Layard Webster v Anglo-Indian and Colonial and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

1547-26—Merwanji K and Co, S R Sabapati Pillai vs Ratilal Cooverji Mody and Co.

1560-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, vs B Manecklal and Co, Motichand and D.

4369-21—Manilal and K, Sonubai vs Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and another, G B Pandya.

3286-19—Kanga and S, Amratlal Liladhar v Laxmibai widow and ors, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4804-21—Crawford B and Co, Mariambai and ors v Shamsudin Haji Miya Pathan and ors, Captain and V. Mirza and M, Tyabji D and Co, Chitnis K and Co.

4805-21—Crawford B and Co, Mariambai and ors v Shamsudin Haji Miya Pathan and ors, Captain and V. Mirza and M, Tyabji D and Co, Chitnis K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

. .21—Matubhai J and M, Birdichand Jivraj v Mungaldas Parshottamdas and ors, Bhaishanker K and G. As part heard 12-2-24.

160. . . L and Co, Bai Diwalibai widow
2018-22—Meht. . owandas Chhaganlal a firm, v Har. . nd and Mang, Jamshedji R Amarcha. . and D. . Mang, Hiralal Vithal-
4860-21—Amarchand an. . Baldeodas Harival-das and anr v . Jamsedji R and D, labhdas and ors, . Merwanji K and Co. . Hiralal Vithal-
4876-21—Amarchand and Mang, . . as Chhagandas and anr v Hargowand. . D. lal a firm, Jamshedji R an. . ibai v
1363-18—Dabholkar and J, Bai Veshwa. . Chit-Datturam Ramchandra Bandare, . nis K and M.
4862-21—Vachha and Co, The Jewellery Consignment v The Galliara Electric and Trading Co a firm, Daphtary F and D, Vachha and Co, Hiralal and Co, Dikshit M and Co.
4446-21—Kanga and Co, Chaturbhuj Thodmal and anr v Tuljiram Goculdas and ors, Ramanlal and Co.
4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramchand Shamji and Co a firm v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.
4989-21—In person, Motilal Mulji a firm v Patel Keshavlal Jasudbhai and ors, Ramanlal and Co.
4995-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Kavalbhai B Vakil v R N Navalkar.
5002-21—Dubash and Co, Narandas Asharam a firm v Javerchand Thakarsey a firm, Khandvala and Co.
5006-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kalianji v F Mohanlal a firm, N C Dalal and Co.
5008-21—Thakoredas and Daru, Dwarkadas Purshottam a firm v Gopaldas Ranchordas and anr, Javery and Co.
5015-21—Sabnis and G, The Empress Hardware and Metal v Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.
5017-21—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji Valji v Koorianmal Benarasidas, Surveyor and Co.
5028-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand a firm v Harilal Lalubhai and ors, Dikshit M and Co.
5031-21—Ferreira and Val, Mahomed Essa Madraswalla a firm v Nathalal Chotalal, Dikshit M and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.
5036-21—Tyabji D and Co, Shrilal Rathi a firm v Govindram Balkrishna.
5042-21—Motichand and D, Bhadchand Rupchand a firm v Jitmal Kissonchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
5043-21—Little and Co, Bai Ajbai and anr v Shavaksha Dinsha Davar, Vachha and Co.
5045-21—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Khurshedji Cama v J G Anderson, Mirza and Mirza.
5073-21—Craigie B and C, Aslan Modhak Dossa v The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.
5077-21—M B Chothia and Co, Abdul Sakur Ismail v Premchand Nandlal, Jamshedji R and D.
5091-21—Motichand and D, Govindji Valabhdas and anr v Sunderao Gopinath Jaykar, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5092-21—Daphtary F and D, Jal Framji Jassavala v The firm of Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co, Ferreira and Val.
4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Deochand Jesma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai, Daphtary F and D.
4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jeem v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Soonderdas and Co, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai.
4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.
4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Jetharam Nathuram a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.
4674-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.
4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai.
4453-21—Payne and Co, N H Moos v Abdulali Noorbhai and anr, Matubhai J and M.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam and ors v Mahadeodas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.

A Bhavanagar message of February 18th says:—Principal Anandshankar B. Dhruva, President elect of the 7th Gujrati Sahitya Parishad to be held at Bhavnagar during the forthcoming Easter holidays, having been pre-occupied, the reception committee has elected Rao Bahadur Kamalshankar Trivedi to preside over the deliberations of the Parishad.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.847 ins.
Temperature of air		78.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70.1 "
Dew point		65.4 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		66.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air		85.4 "
Minimum " "		72.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW N N E-N W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	142

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	20	23 12	28 6	20	5 23	18 3
		11 7	27 0		17 13	15 9
Th.	21	23 44	29 0	21	5 54	17 6
		11 47	27 8		17 49	15 7
F.	22	0 21		22	6 30	16 10
		12 27	29 4		18 27	18 9
S.	24	1 26	28 1	24	7 42	16 2
		13 51	29 2		19 48	17 0
M.	25	2 4	28 7	25	8 22	16 3
		14 38	27 6		20 33	18 1
Tu.	26	2 45	27 9	26	9 8	16 6
		15 34	26 10		21 26	19 4

WANTED—NATIONAL COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the last few days there has been much ink spilt and much breath wasted on the question of "Art in National Reconstruction" without anybody suggesting a constructive action to found a national institution to diffuse education in fine arts. Every body would wish to become a lawyer or a title. . . with the result that there are probably doctor w. . . vers in the country than there ly more law. . . nd as many doctors as are pesare litigants a. . . not a single institution in tilences. There is . . . the name, where one Fine Arts, worth . . . h academical recognican study fine arts w. . . ts Schools controltion, and the so-called A. . . ly make-shifts ed by Government are simp. . . Unless one offering shadows for substance. . . ntries, one takes oneself away to foreign co. . . ucation. cannot acquire an academical e. . . driv-Academical degrees in the West are the . . . ring force to progress and the great importance attached to the academical degrees conferred on the successful students go a great way in a nation's progress in its cultural development. Education of a nation divested of art must necessarily dwarf its cultural stature. The present state of national awakening can brook no delay in bestirring ourselves to organise an institution of fine arts on an academical basis. I hope all the Nationalists that spoke the other day in Marwadi Vidyalaya and other national leaders will take this matter up seriously and proceed to establish a national college of arts.

After all the establishing of such a college may not be so very difficult as it appears. I have recently come across an institution called "The Academical and Scientific College of Fine Arts" situated at Thakurdwar Bombay. The founder Prof. B.G. Kothare, B.R.A.F.A., is a graduate of Brerra Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Milan (Italy) and holds a professorship of that well-known Academy. On enquary I find that this college is a private enterprise started by Prof. Kothare and has been recently affiliated to the National Board of Education (Bombay Provincial Congress Committee), but the Board do not seem to have any control over its curriculum. Although the college prospectus shows definite courses of training, there does not appear that the National Board of Education has yet come to any decision as to what course should merit an academical degree which may command an international comparison of merit. Now that this institution has been affiliated to the National Board of Education, it should not be allowed to remain as a purely private enterprise, but must forthwith be brought under the control of the Board either completely or by a grant-in-aid from the Swaraj Fund and the relative funds earmarked. The syllabus must be elaborated and the course and degrees determined. There must be two senior courses: one for 'Bachelor of Fine Arts' and the other for 'Master of Fine Arts' with Sanskrit equivalents to place the graduates on a par with Western artists. Prof. Kothare has been doing some very useful work through his college but nothing on a national scale could be done by individual enterprise. The National Board of Education should, therefore, take the matter up immediately and organize this college on a perfectly acadamical basis.—Your etc.,

MANORANJAN.

An A. P. Message from Madras, dated February, 19th states:—

We understand that Mr. T. V. Venkatarama Sastri, a leading practitioner on the appellate side of the Madras High Court has been offered the post of Advocate-General of Madras in succession to Mr. C. Madhavan Nair, Barrister-at-Law, who has been elevated to the bench.

An Allahabad message says:—

The Manglaprasada Prize of Rs. 1,200 given every year by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has this year been awarded to Pandit Gaurishanker Hirachand Ojha of Ajmere for his well-known book "Bhartiya Prachin Lilimala.

COMMERCIAL.

CROP FORECASTS.

COTTON.

The Final Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1923-24, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture:

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1921-22 the area under Cotton in the Territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 27.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(Estimates up to 1st February, 1924.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as under:—

Presidency Proper British District Acres 4,080,000; Native States Acres 1,890,000.

Sind British District Acres 302,000; Native States Acres 2,000.

Total British District Acres 4,592,000; Native States Acres 1,892,000; Grand total 6,291,000 acres.

8.1 per cent. and 0.3 per cent. over the area of the previous year and the decennial average at same date, respectively.

The area now returned when compared with that reported in December last shows an increase of nearly six and a half lakhs of acres. This is due mainly to the receipt of fuller information from many parts and to corrections in the areas previously reported. High prices fetched by the produce coupled with favourable seasonal conditions at sowing time have extended the crop everywhere in the Presidency except in parts of the Deccan and in Kathiawar which show shrinkage on account of deficient or unsuitable rains. In Sind, the expansion in area is attributable to the incentive of high prices and favourable character of the inundation of the river this year.

Season.—In North Gujarat and Kathiawar the season started well and cultivators were encouraged to put normal or even more extensive area under the crop, but the rains held off and except some showers in September there was practically no rain and the crop suffered severely in large area. In a large part of Broach too the conditions were not much better. In the Panch Mahals, however, the season was more favourable while in Surat and generally in the tract south of the Nerbada it was distinctly good.

In the Deccan, except in some parts of West Khandesh, the crop developed well in the Khandesh tract. It was also fairly good in some parts of Ahmednagar, but except for this the condition of the crop in most parts of the Deccan, more particularly in the Poona, Sholapur and Satara districts has been far from satisfactory, except where grown under irrigation.

In the Karnatak, the rains were both opportune and adequate at sowing time and gave a good impetus to the cultivation of the crop, but the subsequent holding off of the rains told seriously upon the well-being of the crop which deteriorated considerably in consequence over extensive areas.

The crop in Sind had a good start and showed vigorous development at first. A rather serious attack of boll-worm in September and a spell of frost which passed over the country about the middle of December caused a much smaller crop than at first seemed likely, while the quality was also affected.

Outturn.—As a result of the seasonal factors detailed above, the crop in Ahmedabad and Kaira is estimated to yield only about forty-five per cent. of the normal, in Broach nearly sixty per cent. of the normal, in the Panch Mahals nearly seventy per cent. and in Surat ninety per cent. of the normal.

In the Deccan, East Khandesh with an estimated yield of eighty per cent. of the normal stands first. In Nasik, Ahmednagar and West Khandesh the outturn will be between sixty and seventy per cent. of the normal while in the remaining three districts of Poona Sholapur and Satara it will be only between forty and forty-five per cent. In the Karnatak, the outturn varies from fifty-five per cent. in Belgaum to sixty per cent. of the normal in Dharwar and Bijapur.

In Sind, The outturn in Hyderabad is expected to be low, only about forty to fifty per cent. of the normal, owing to the severe attack of frost already referred to above, but elsewhere it will be much better and will be generally eighty per cent. of the normal.

The estimated outturn in Kathiawar is about fifty per cent. of the normal. The yield of the crop in the other Native States will generally correspond to that of the adjoining British Territory.

The total outturn works out as under:—

Presidency Proper British Districts Bales 705,000; Native States Bales 292,500.

Sind British Districts Bales 120,800; Native States Bales 1,500.

British Districts Bales 833,000; Native States Bales 1,500.

British Districts total 833,000 Bales; Native States total 294,000 Bales.

Total 1,127,000 bales.

15.2 per cent. and 12.6 per cent. below the outturn of the previous year and the decennial average, respectively.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn under the different denominations stand as under:—

Variety.	Areas. Acres.	Per cent.	Outturn. Bales.	Per cent.
Bengal-				
Rajputana ..	41,166	0·7	6,483	0·6
Dholera ..	1,779,271	28·3	275,618	24·3
Broach ..	704,831	11·2	141,206	12·5
Khandesh ..	1,394,196	22·2	284,350	25·2
Barsi and Nagar ..	199,558	3·2	27,335	2·4
Westerns ..	436,143	6·9	56,648	5·1
Kumpta and Dharwar ..	1,424,928	22·6	207,635	18·4
Sindhi ..	*310,678	4·9	129,604	11·5
Total ..	6,290,762	100·0	1,126,879	100·0

*Includes 5,600 acres of American variety reported in the District of Thar and Parkar with an outturn of about 2,548 bales.

SUGARCANE.

The final Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1923-24 has been issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1921-22 the area under Sugarcane in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2.8 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 20th January, 1924.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area now stands as under:—

Presidency 39,500 acres, British Districts; 28,300 acres, Native States, Sind 3,400 acres, British Districts; nil, Native States. Total Presidency 68,500 acres, British Districts; 28,300 acres, Native States. Grand total 91,600 acres.

4.2 and 6.4 per cent. below last year's area and the decennial average respectively.

The area under this crop considerably fell in Kathiawar owing to insufficiency of water in wells on account of scanty rain last year, but in other Gujarat States, as well as in the Deccan and the Karnatak states, there was a slight increase. In the British Districts area slightly advanced in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara in the Deccan and in Belgaum in the Karnatak owing to adequate supply of water in places, but elsewhere in the Presidency proper and in Sind the area declined to some extent.

Season.—In north Gujarat and Kathiawar, the crop suffered owing to absence of rain and had to be maintained by constant whot irrigation. In south Gujarat, the lateness of the monsoon and the long break in August-September acted adversely on its development and the yield is only fair. In the Deccan crop progressed well in Khandesh, but in Nasik it was affected to some extent by the drought in the middle of the season and it is expected to give only a moderate outturn. In the East Deccan the crop is satisfactory in the canal area. In the Karnatak, it did fairly well in Belgaum and Bijapur, but suffered elsewhere as also in the Southern Maratha Country States through deficiency of rains. In the Konkan, the rains having withheld since September created scarcity of water-supply for irrigation which tended to affect the growth of the crop. In Sind it is reported to be good.

Outturn.—As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop in Gujarat and Kathiawar is expected to yield between 66 and 83 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the crop is estimated to yield 68 per cent. in Nasik, 75 per cent. in Sholapur, and from 87 to full normal in the remaining districts. In the Karnatak and the Konkan the yield has varied from 60 to 79 per cent. of the normal. In Sind it is estimated to be from 75 to 83 per cent.

The total estimated outturn of gul stands as under:—

Presidency proper 1,37,500 tons, British Districts; 46,400 tons, Native States. Sind 8,200 tons, British Districts; nil, Native States. Total Presidency proper 1,65,700 tons, British Districts; 46,400 tons, Native States. Grand total 2,12 100 tons.

18.0 and 9.2 per cent. below the outturn of the previous year and the average of the preceding ten years respectively.

The crop is usually a twelve-month crop and its harvest commences from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes extends to the end of May.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 7.0
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 780
Bank's buying D D Frcs 770

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 149
Bank's buying 30 D/st D P Rs. 145

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 168.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 240.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.29-4
London—Paris Frcs 105.60
London—Switzerland, Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs 125.60
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin, Marks .....

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Feb. 19.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 31/32 dull
Bar Gold	£ 4-16-2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	31 9/16 Steady

	London, Feb. 19.
Rentes 5%	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 4/16
„ „ 2 months hence	33 7/16

Closing Tone of silver:—China Selling—India Speculators bought a Steady

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 7/8
Interest, 7 days market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 19.
Demand Bills.	4293
Exchange on London in Paris	104.10
„ „ „ Germany	185000000.0000
„ „ „ „ Italy	100.05
Stockholm	16.46
Christiania	32.56
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	24.82
	Yesterday.
Belgium	114.12
Athens	252.50

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 19.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	20 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 19.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 3/4+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	91 3/4+1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/16+1/11
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	63 3/4+3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 3/8—1/2

	London, Feb. 19.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 3/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 112

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-4.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-4-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 26-0-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 26-0-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-15-9
Bar silver ready Rs. 81-4
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-4
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81-14

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Bar gold ready, s. 96-2.
Silver ready d. 33-9
Silver forward d. 33-7

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, India bought China sold

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 20.

6½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 65-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent War Loan, Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1935/45, Rs. 96-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1945/55, Rs. 97-8.
3½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102-6.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103-6.
5 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 100-14.
5 pe rcent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102-4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103-8.
5½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1958, Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-48, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Market closed flat with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

	London, Feb. 19.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong Bank	£ 130
National Bank	„ 44
Eastern Bank	„ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp	„ 12 1/4

BANKS.

Imperial 1370, India 79, Central Bank 25/14 and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 425n, Apollo 26/4, By Cotton 550, Bombay Dyeing 672/8, Bradbury 450, Century 341/4, Cent India 465, Colaba Land 160, Coorla 13/28xd, Crescent 233 12, Edw Sassoon 215, Fazulbhoy 780, Finlay 627/8, Globe 60, Gokak 115, Ind Bleaching 180, Ind Malwa 380, Jamshed Mfg 150, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 225n, Kohinoor 1275n, Luxmi Cotton 5100, Madhowji 255, Mathuradas 320, M Petit 2975, Meyer Sassoon 157/8, Morarji 3800xd, New Great 423/12, New City 200, Pabami 332/8, Pearls 520, Phoenix 430, Sisapuri 317/8, Simplex 310, Standard 1550, Swan 800, Swadeshi 463/12, Tata Mill 275 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205, B Burma 322/8, B Burma N 75, Bt Burma Pet 6/2, Bombay Tramway 88/12 Bombay Steam 90, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord 75, Katni Defd 192/8, New India 14/4, Shivrajpur 42, Tata Iron Ord 26/8, Tata Iron Defd 100, Tata Hydro 687/8 xd and Scindia Steam 7/4.

LONDON, February 19.

On Stock Exchange to-day French Franc fell to 105 and Belgian 125 to a pound sterling.

Bank of England invites applications for £1,800,000 5 per cent. Debenture Stock issued at 98½, in respect of which Government guarantee principal and interest under Trade Facilities Act. Proceeds are required to pay fleet of motorships for £1,800,000 ordered from Harland and Wolffe of Belfast.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Feb. 20, Rs. A. P.
Khadi	1 2 3
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 9
Elphinstone	
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 9 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth:—× Quality.—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton	1 7 0
Peabolwan	1 6 0
Hearts Brand	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 6
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 6
Bleached Cheek:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 6
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Cheek 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 6
E. D. Rachael per piece	9 8 6
Gabrun No, 5124:—	
Gabrun no 5124	
Pearl	13 2 6
Hindustan	13 2 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

20th February 1924.

After the recent heavy decline Reuter reported to-day 40 to 53 points up in New York futures. The market declined at the opening on speculative selling, but at the close improved on Commission Houses and New Orleans buying and on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 60 to 65 Bs. lower. The decline was due to further long liquidation.

As regards the position of the American markets we consider it far too early to trust reports of a very much increased acreage there this season and even if the acreage is greatly increased it does not necessarily follow that the ultimate outturn will be increased to the same extent. At the moment we are not inclined to change our opinion and still think it advisable to buy in the existing depressed state of the market.

Our market throughout the greater part of yesterday yepd fairly steady but just before the close the tone changed and heavy selling by jobbers in conjunction with lack of buying power caused the forward market to give way at the close. As holders of ready cotton are disinclined to reduce their prices, we can see no reason to alter our views hitherto expressed and still adhere to our opinion that the present depression will prove to be only temporary and is caused by outside influences.

Though Reuter reported a moderate advance after renewed decline in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened strong this morning at Rs. 588 i. e. Rs. 6 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. The prices then going down by half a rupee advanced gradually to Rs. 596 1/2 on buying by Omcas, Marwari shrouts and a prominent Indore operator and closed barely steady at Rs. 593 at 1-30 p.m. on selling by jobbers. At Cotton Green, the market both for forward and ready business is closed to-day owing to Eclipse holiday.

Fine M. G. Comra March opening at Rs. 567 advanced gradually to Rs. 574 on buying by Bull operators and closed at Rs. 572 at 1-30 ppm. While Comra May opening at Rs. 572 1/2 advanced steadily to Rs. 581 on buying by Offices and closed at Rs. 578 at 1-30 p.m. on selling by a Japanese firm. Fully good M. G. Bengal March and May were norminally quoted at Rs. 517 and Rs. 522 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was easier yesterday, and only about 4,600 bales were reported to have been sold.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 20th February says:—

New York Market 19th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices	Since Previous Close.
30.10	Mar.	29.90—20	30.04—07	30.52	+42
30.50	May.		30.37—13	30.90	+40
29.60	Jul.			30.13	+53
26.53	Oct.			26.65	+12
26.20	Dec.			26.20	

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 30.58, lowest 29.75, range 83 points. Speculative selling early. Market recovered on short covering, Wall St. shorts covering Commission houses buying, New Orleans buying and better stocks market.

Liverpool Market 19th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 30 a m	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.97	Mar.	17.33—64	17 34—63	17.32	—65
18.01	May.	17.35—65	17.40—60	17.35	—65
17.63	Jul.			17.03	—60
15.71	Oct.			15.35	—36
15.26	Jan.			14.92	—34
Egyptian,					
21.38	Mar,			20.69	—69
20.23	Nov,			19.54	—69

Telegrapic market advices: (1) Newyork sales futures on Monday last estimated a 4,75,000.

(2) 11.35 a.m.: Decline in America brought out further liquidation. Now steadier. Spot sales 5,000.

(3) American cross rate 429 1/2. March highest 17.49, lowest 17.17, range 32 points.

(4) 4-40 p.m.: Yesterday's decline in Newyork brought further long liquidation: afternoon good trade fixing call sales. Market would have done better on any encouragement from Newyork.

Alexandria Market 19th February, 1924. Previous close 42.73. Delivery March, Opening 42.00 —73.

	Liverpool, Feb. 19. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp	1,800
„ „ Sales of East Indian	500
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid Americans Spot Fair inquiry	17.62
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21.65
New York, 11 a.m. Mar.	30.00—13.02
(As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	30.20—
July	29.45—25
New Orleans 10 A. M. Mar.	30.26
May,	29.83

	Liverpool Feb, 19. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool. Mar.	17.32—65
May	17.35—65
July	17.03—60
Oct.	15.35—36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 19, To-day's Prices.
February	
March	17.21—73
April	17.33—25
May	17.28—71
June	
July	16.94—69
August	16.33—62
September	
October	15.25—46
November	
December	
January	14.83—62
February	

Egyptians—March 20.70 May 21.85 July 21.00 August 20.80 November 19.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 19 To-day's Price
February	17.22—63
March	17.32—65
April	17.32—65
May	17.35—65
June	17.29—62
July	17.03—60
August	16.45—50
September	15.85—41
October	15.35—36
November	15.64—37
December	14.97—36
January	14.92—34
February	14.89—34
Tone:—Steady	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 19 To-day's Price
February	20.59—69
March	20.69—69
April	20.76—69
May	20.82—69
June	20.87—71
July	20.97—68
August	20.64—68
September	20.24—26
October	19.94—79
November	19.64—69
December	19.64—69
January	19.34— 9

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

	New York, Feb. 19 To-day's Prices.	
Futures at New York.	Mar.	30.52+42
	May	30.90+40
	July	30.13+53
	Oct.	26.65+12

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

	Liverpool, Feb. 19
M. G. Bengal Good,	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	11.90
„ „ Fine	12.30
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.45
„ „ „ Fully Good	12.85
„ „ „ Fine	13.45
M. G. Broach, Good	14.30
„ „ Fully Good	14.70
„ „ Fine	15.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.40
„ „ Fully Good	11.80
„ „ Fine	12.20

WHEAT

	London, Feb. 19.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN Feb Cargo	41/3
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers	32/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J value	44/6
Tone:—Dull	

There will be no tallow auctions tomorrow owing to strikes.

LINSEED.

	London, Feb. 19.
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A /M Sellers.	£ 12 3/16
Not active, idle.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net Months	
„ Jan./Apr. Done Sellers	42
„ May/Aug. buyers	38 5/8

LONDON, February 19.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine £18¼ April/May Paid.

Slow demand but fully steady.

Cottonseed Bombay £11 February/March Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £24½ February/March Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Feb, 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	33
July Sellers	27/6
July Sept Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Tone—	

SUGAR MARKET

February 20.
At 5-30 p.m.

On easier advices from foreign markets, the market has opened a little easy.

Latest telegrams from our Java Agents to-day are as under.—

"Market steady 22.1/8 guilders per picul ex-warehouse."

To-day's offtake for local consumptions is about 5,000 bags showing a very good demand for spot sugar. The market has ruled steady throughout with the same prices.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 28/2 per cwt.

February sh. 32 per cwt. F.B.H.

March 32/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

June/July 27/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

July 27/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

July/August/September 26/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 28 per cwt.

January/February sh. 31/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Good business is reported to have been done by the offices in New Crop.

Market steady.

METALS.

	London, Feb. 19.
English Best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 64 1/4
Copper Rewiers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter	„ 31 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 7/16
TIN BLOCK	231 1/4

RUBBER.

	London, Feb. 19.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar/Apr.	12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb,	13 5/8
Tone:—Quiet and easier.	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 19, 1924,

Cotton	22023 Bales,
Wheat	7848 Qrts,
Linseed	6183 „
Rape, etc.,	6976 „
Gingellyseed	2899 „
Poppyseed	208 „
Groundnuts	879 „
Castorseed	4520 „
Rice	7301 „
Myrabollams	385 „
Cottonseed	15418 „
Mowrah	Nil
Gram	3396 „
Juwar	4114 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	176 „
Bajri	1402 „
Oost	4/52 „

MILL-STORES.

February, 19.

The quotations are:—

Bombay Sailings Rs. 2-6-0.
Ahmedabad Sailings Rs. 2-8-0.
Broach Sailings Rs. 2-6-0.
Nadiad Sailings Rs. 2-6-0.
Surat Sailings Rs. 2-6-0.
Ahmedabad Loopings Rs. 9-12-0.
Broach Loopings Rs. 7-6-0.
Nadiad Loopings Rs. 7-6-0.
Surat Loopings Rs. 7-6-0.
Bombay Cambric Rs. 7-8-0.
Broach Cambric Rs. 7-8-0.
Nadiad Cambric Rs. 7-8-0.
Surat Cambric Rs. 7-8-0.
Roller Cloths Rs. 9-0-0.
Jaconet Rs. 9-8-0.
Longcloth Rs. 8-10-0.
Shirting Prints Rs. 25-0-0.

CHEMICALS.

February, 19.

The quotations are:—

Brown Sugar Lead; Rs. 50-0-0.
Magnesium Chloride; Rs. 3-4-0.
Zinc Chloride; Rs. 20-0-0.
Bleaching Powder; Rs. 15-8-0.
Salt Ammine; Rs. 0-14-0.
Salt Antimony; Rs. 0-8-0.
Salt Glauber; Rs. 4-0-0.
Salt Epsom; Rs. 3-8-0.
Soda Caustic 98 per cent; Rs. 24-0-0.
Soda Silicate; Rs. 10-0-0.
Soda Hyposulphide; Rs. 15-0-0.
Soda Sulphide; Rs. 14-8-0.
Soda Hyposulphide; Rs. 4-6-0.
Soda Bichromate; Rs. 37-0-0.

COMPANY MEETING.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India was held at the bank's registered office on the 20th instant at 3 p.m. to receive the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1923.

Sir Sassoon David in presenting the report said that the working of the Bank for the past year was a difficult one. The working capital of the Bank was practically the same as last year whilst the net profit of Rs. 19,22,00 made during the year compared well with that of the last year.

The report stated:—

Our Investments on 31st December, nearly Rs. 166 lakhs, were well below the rate at which they could then have been sold. Of this amount we hold—Treasury Bills and Government Securities to the extent of Rs. 1,22,81,766, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Debentures Rs. 30,08,857, other Debentures Rs. 10,06,500, Pref. shares Rs. 3,45,276 and ordinary shares in sound Industrial Companies Rs. 51,447.

Since the commencement of the year 1924 money has been in good demand, and with the Bank Rate standing at 9 per cent. for the second time since 1908, our funds are well employed at remunerative rates. The Bank is in a strong financial position and is thus enabled to take the fullest advantage of the good rates now being offered. We see no probability of an early return to cheap money and with trade prospects slowly improving we confidently look forward to a satisfactory half year.

Mr. P .D. Shamdasani, a shareholder, spoke for more than one and half hour and said that the shareholders had not received more than 6 per cent. on their holdings since the bank first started business and pressed that a bonus of 1 per cent. be given to the shareholders. He passed very scathing remarks about the banks Mombassa Branch and said he held a passport to go to that country to unearth the doings of the bank's manager there. Sir Sassoon then placed the report of the Directors before the meeting for adoption. This was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Shamdassani however moved an amendment to the effect that the report "be received and not adopted and that a committee consisting of himself and Mr. H. J. Padhye be and is hereby appointed to look into the accounts and report within a week" was lost as no one supported it.

All the other business of the day was passed unanimously only Mr. Shamdassani and Mr. Padhye opposing in some matters.

Mr. Jamsetji Wadia paid a high tribute to the Directors and the Staff in the way in which the bank worked and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting was dissolved.

TO AVERT COMMUNAL FRICTION

NAGPUR GOVT'S MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Feb. 19.

In view of the fact that in dealing with the Hindu Mahomedan disputes that occurred at Nagpur in September and October last the Government found that they were not in possession of full information of all the facts relating to the previous custom and usage of processions, the C. P. Government have appointed a committee under the presidentship of Mr. W. T. Baker, Judicial Commissioner, assisted by Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mohmad Wajayatullah, Deputy Commissioner, Drug, and Rao Bahadur Madhavrao Kinkhede, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, to investigate into the matter and advise Government what general regulations should be made for the conduct of religious processions in Nagpur, including the routes, times, playing of music and other matters.

A message of February 18th says:—A Pariah named Chodalamuthu, the last member of a notorious Jambulingam gang, was surrounded by the police in Shivakarumpuram village. He committed suicide by cutting his throat.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 22.

R. S. "China" with English Mails due to arrive at 8 a.m.

SUNDAY, February 24.

Public Meeting under the auspices of the Press Association of India in connection with Mr. Horniman's deportation, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 4m., Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 41m.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

X. POONA—You have not given your full address.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "China" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday the 22nd instant.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday the 19th February 1924, total amount of tenders being Rs. 2,00,000 of which all were rejected.

Rs 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A., on "Okhaharan by Premanand and the Summer Season". The lecture will be illustrated by vocal and instrumental demonstrations. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

The next meeting of the above Sabha will be held on Friday, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. at Vaidya Raj Jadavji Tricumji's Dispensary at Kalbadevi Road, when the Registration Certificates will be distributed by Seth Shamji Shivji who will preside. All interested in the matter are cordially invited.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Five vacancies of representatives from the above Committee to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have to be filled up. Nominations duly proposed and seconded are invited from members and will be accepted till Wednesday the 27th instant up to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). Election will take place on Sunday the 2nd March 1924 between hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

GANDHI MONTH.

MEETING AT PAREL.

A public meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday the 23rd instant in Krishna Buildings Nos. 1 and 2 Compound, near Tram Terminus, Parel, when prominent speakers will address on the "Gandhi Month and our duty."

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZARS.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, and Girgaum and Bhuleshwar Congress Committees, Khadi and Swadeshi Bazars will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 3 to 8 p.m. on the following days:—Saturday 23rd February, Saturday 1st March, Sundays 9th and **16th March** and Tuesday 18th March, 1924, when all are welcome; admission free.

GOVERNOR TO VISITI ANDHERI.

FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY AT ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will lay the foundation stone of the Islamia College at Andheri to-day (Thursday) the 21st instant at 5-30 p.m. The P. W. Department are busy making the necessary arrangements for the ceremony, special attention being given to trimming up the road from Jogeshri to the college.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A Government Press Note says:—

Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen in connection with grants-in-aid to Secondary Schools. It will be remembered that in the Budget for 1922-23 these grants were cut down from one-third of the approved expenditure plus an allotment for supplementary grants to one-fourth without supplementary grants and provision was made in the Budget for **1923-24**, on the same basis. On August 4, 1923 a Resolution was passed by the Legislative Council recommending the restoration of the grants to the one-third basis plus the allotment for supplementary grants. This resolution was accepted by Government and the Legislative Council were informed accordingly on August 6th. The Heads of Secondary Schools were aware, therefore, early in August that they could expect to receive in the current financial year the same assistance as in 1921-22. In the meantime the majority of schools have been paid provisional grants equal to last year's grants. The necessary reappropriations amounting to Rs. 4,00,000 have now been made and the grants will be paid on the same basis as in 1921-22.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Jutes:—Howrah and Clive opened easier in tone and selling pressure accounted for further weakness as trade progressed. Higher priced stocks were for the most part quotably unchanged, but buying orders were rather limited.

Cottons:—Dunbar has maintained the rise registered yesterday with Kesoram unaltered.

Coals:—Remain steady though the business effected has lessened in volume. Central Kurkend noted a further advance.

Teas:—Generally manifest a rising tendency. Almost all the stocks dealt in recorded an improvement in values.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon ordinary has found sellers, while the preference shares fetched higher rates. Britannia Engineering and Indian Wood products were dealt in to a moderate extent with Marshalls the best feature.

Government securities unaltered.

The Stock Exchange will remain closed tomorrow the 20th instant owing to lunar eclipse.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/14; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98/4 S L; 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101 S L; 5 per cent Bonds 1927 101/4 S L. Banks:—Central Bank 25/12; C P Railways:—Hoshiarpur Domb Railway 75 xd S L; Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 96/8 S L. Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 24/12; Dunbar 190; Kesoram 5/8. Jutes:—Anglo-India 360 S L; Auckland 155; Bally 166 S L; Belvedere 448; Caledonian 475; Clive 29/10; Craig 5/6; Dalhousie 332; Hooghly ord 58/12; Howrah 38/12; Hukumchand ord 8/7; Kamarhatty 446 xd S L; Kinnison 900; National 273; New Central 560; Orient 189; Presidency 6/2; S O L; Reliance 47; Soorah 186 xd; Union 422/8; Waverley 7/15.

Coals:—Benakuri Annas 10; Bolompore 4/14. Burrakur 37/12; Central Kurkend 28/6; Deoli 30/4; Ghusik and Muslia 20/12; Kalapahari 35/8; Nazira 11/4; Sudamadih 2/4; Royal 2/2.

Miscellaneous:—Nagpur Clay 2/8; Frank Boss 4/12 S L; Britannia Engineering 5/7; Indian Standard Wagon ord 19; Indian Standard Wagon pre 22/8; Marshall and Company 5/8; Burma Corporation 7/8 ed; Burma Finance and Mining 2/4 S O L; Coalfields Power in Co. 2/6; Indian Wood Products 7/8; New Savan Sugar 8; Tea:—Companies Bishnauth 20/2; Dehra Dun 136 ed; Dimakusi 29; Gohpur 9/4; Hattikhira 24/6; Rutema 15/8; Teesta Valley 23/8; Tirrihannah 24/12; Debentures:—7 per cent Auckland Jute debs 102; 5 per cent Howrah Mills debs 91.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand one shilling four and thirty-one thirtysecond pence.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES RENT ACT.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT.

CLAIM FOR ENHANCEMENT DECREED.

Gangadas Motilal ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Monji Soonderji, a firm ..... Defendant.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji for Plaintiff.

Mr. O'Gorman with Mr. Lhakhamsey H. Meicheri for Defendants (Counsel).

(Coram:—Jhaveri, C. J.)

Plaintiff's suit is for recovery of a certain sum as balance of rent from defendant, his tenant, and for two other sums about which there is not much dispute.

Defendants' main contention is that the rate at which the rent is claimed is not the Standard Rent.

The facts are that in October 1922, a Full Court Bench of this Court fixed the Standard Rent of the premises at Rs. 450 per month. Later, defendants tried to circumvent the decision by a suit in the High Court, but failed. Pending the hearing of that suit, the Amended Rent Act of 1923 came into operation, say from February 1923. That Act empowered Landlords to claim 25 per cent. over the rents realized in January 1916, and on 5th April 1923 plaintiff gave defendants a notice as required by Section 7 of the Rent Act, that he would charge the increased percentage as from February 1923. Defendants replied that they were not bound to pay. The result is this suit.

Defendants' learned counsel argues that the Full Court having fixed the Standard Rent at Rs. 450 under Section 13 of the Act, the landlord is bound by it and cannot take advantage of the additional previlege given to him by the Amending Act of 1923. He contends that the Standard Rent having been fixed under that section, it would fall under clause (IV) of Section 2 (1) (a), and not under clause (ii) thereof. In other words, the landlord cannot take advantage of the 25 per cent. allowance. Looking to Section 13, it would be found that the Court in fixing the standard Rent has "to have regard to the provisions of the Act and the circumstances of the Case." Accordingly, when the full court fixed the Standard Rent in October 1922, it had regard to the provisions of the Act in force then; subsequently the provisions have been changed, and the landlord given additional benefit. Neither the plaintiff nor the court can be estopped—the former from taking and the latter from giving the benefit of the provision favourable to him. I am, therefore, of opinion that the landlord is entitled to charge the additional fifteen per cent (ten per cent he already had benefit of). The addition, however, would be recoverable as from 5th April and not from February 1923, as the notice was given on that day. It is also contended that plaintiff in his application for distress has mentioned Rs. 450 as the Standard Rent and so he is estopped. That would hardly be so, as even at that time parties knew from the correspondence that the plaintiff had not accepted Rs. 450 as the Standard Rent.

The increase of 2½ per cent. in the Municipal Tax is also recoverable as proper notice has been given, and the learned counsel does not seriously contest the claim.

As for the Riot Tax, that too is recoverable under the combined effect of Section 45, 46 of the Bombay City Police Act (IV of 1902) and 147 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. For recovery of this Tax no notice is necessary nor is the claim made under any provision of the Rent Act. Verdict for Rs. 1,110-14-0 and costs thereon. Professional costs Rs. 45.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. K. M. Chinoy presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that an order was placed with Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. for 9in., 5in. and 6in. pipes. In the course of the letter he stated:—

"In accordance with the terms of contract the Municipality assumed responsibility for any increase in the price which might be caused by rises in the cost of material and wages and also for any increase due to the fluctuation of exchange. The firm were unable to complete delivery within the contract period that is, by the 31st October, 1920, and in granting them an extension till June, 1921, I passed an order to the effect that they should be paid at the rate of exchange prevailing on the 31st October, 1920, the date of the expiry of their contract. This order was duly communicated to the Company and the Company raised no protest at the time. The cost of the supply at contract rate of exchange of Re. 1 equal to 2 shillings was Rs. 2,87,653-11-0. In addition to this the Company are entitled to Rs. 25,169-11-3 on account of increased cost of manufacture. Their invoices in this respect were carefully scrutinized and their claim admitted and paid to this extent. They made however a further claim which is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,09,225-4-8 on account of the differences in exchange subsequent to the 31st October, 1920. This matter was fully reported to the Standing Committee and according to their Resolution was referred to the Municipal Solicitors for Counsel's opinion on the legal aspect of the case."

The Commissioner stated that the firm first demanded payment and when it was refused agreed to arbitration, and he, therefore, requested the Standing Committee that the request might be granted.

The Committee resolved to record the letter and not to go to arbitration in the matter.

YESTERDAY'S LUNAR ECLIPSE.

The Hindu Society of Bombay observed the Lunar Eclipse yesterday in the evening in fasting and offering prayers to God. The Lunar Eclipse began at about 7-40 and lasted till 11-30 p.m.; According to the Hindu belief the moon who is regarded as a briliant God in the Hindu pantheon is devoured by Rahu, a demon. In order to effect Moon God's early release fast is observed and prayers are offered to the Almighty God. Pious Hindu men and women give clothes and money in charity to beggars who infest streets during the eclipse period in large numbers uttering frantically the cries of "Give charities and release the Moon." It is only after the eclipse is over that Hindus take their evening meals after taking a bath.

LATE SETH HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSI.

A well-known Bhatia citizen whose death occurred on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. at his residence at Pedder Road, Mr. Hansraj Pragji was at one time a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and an Honorary Magistrate and Justice of the Peace in the City.

THE LATE SETH HANSRAJ P. THACKERSI.

In the death of Seth Hansraj P. Thackersey, well-known Bhatia citizen, disappears from Bombay a philanthropist who, besides making handsome endowments to institutions, took delight in giving scholarships to poor and needy students. Seth Hansraj was born in Bombay inanillustrous Bhatia family in 1880. He was connected with many business concerns and took interest in politics. In 1918 when the Special Congress was held in Bombay Mr. Hansraj was one of its joint Secretaries for the Reception Committee. On a rough calculation Seth Hansraj's charities amount to over four lakhs. Besides earmarking a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 for an arts College in Bombay Seth Hansraj gave Rs. 5,000 to the Servants of India Society, Rs. 5,000 to the Home Rule League, Rs. 21,500 to the Hindu University and gave donations to several other institutions.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. A. N. Survey (Bombay City, North): Are Government aware that tickets of the Goa Lottery are openly sold in the *pan* (betel leaves) and Irani shops in Bombay city?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: It is understood tickets of the Goa Lottery are sold in *pan* and Irani shops in Bombay. The Commissioner of Police has been requested to take legal action when necessary.

BUCKET SHOP GAMBLING.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North): (a) Are Government aware that in spite of the amendment of law, bucket shop gambling in Bombay city is as rampant at present as it was before?

(b) What steps Government have taken or intend to take for preventing the infringement of law?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: As the member is probably aware from frequent reports in the Press the Police are constantly taking vigorous action against bucket shops.

RELEASE OF MR. V. D. SAVARKAR

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City North): Will Government state the date on which Mr. V. D. Savarkar gave the statement referred to and mentioned in pamphlet No. 2 dated 5th January 1924 issued by the Director of Information?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, Kt.: The date of the statement is 27th December 1923.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF INDIAN PRISONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken on each of the recommendations of the Indian Prisons Committee of 1920-21, so far as they relate to this province?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward:—There are 584 recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Jails Committee, and the member for Nasik district will recognise that it would entail a great expenditure of time and labour to state the action taken on each recommendation. The more important steps taken are:—

(a) Effect has generally been given to the recommendations regarding Convict Officers'.

(b) Steps have been taken for the separation of juvenile prisoners from adult and prisoners, and of habituals from the first offenders and the definition of 'habituals' has been revised as recommended by the Committe.

(c) A separate division of prisoners has been formed on the basis of their character, education or status and the circumstances of their particular offence.

(d) Many of the recommendations of the Committee regarding prison offences and punishments, and remissions have been adopted. Flogging has now been restricted to mutiny, or assault on public servants and offences of serious breach of jail discipline.

(e) Model rules recommended by the Committee regarding interviews and letters have been adopted.

(f) Important prisons are now supplied with libraries and steps have been taken to supplement them.

(g) Provision has been made to give religious and moral instructions to prisoners.

(h) Religious concessions have been granted to Mohamedan and Sikh prisoners as recommended by the Jails Committee.

(i) A double suit of clothes has been sanctioned.

(j) More tubercule wards have been sanctioned.

(k) Grants-in-aid are given to the Released Prisoners' Aid Societies at Bombay and Bijapur who help prisoners after their release.

(l) Advisory Boards have been appointed to revise the sentences of long-term prisoners every six months. The sentences of prisoners had been revised twice in 1922 and 1923.

(m) Rules regarding the appointment of visiors of jails and their duties have been modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. The privileges of non-official visitors have been brought in line with those of the official. Lady visitors have also been appointed in certain jails.

(n) Transportation of life-convicts to Andamans has been stopped as far as possible.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Have the Government received any orders from the Government of India on the subject of Government servants approaching members of legislatures for the redress of their grievances, and if so, will they be pleased to place a copy of the orders on the table?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: The answer is in the affirmative but the request to place a copy of the orders on the Council table cannot be complied with as the correspondence with the Government of India was confidential.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to give (i) the date on which Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was released.

(ii) the date on which Government decided to release him.

(iii) the date on which he signed an agreement accepting the conditions, subject to which he has been released.

(iv) the date on which he had already indicated his acceptance of the said conditions, and

(v) the date on which he submitted a statement, though it was explained to him that it was in no way made a condition of his release, acknowledging that he had a fair trial and just sentence and expressing his abhorrence of methods of violence and his willingness to make the reforms a success?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (i) The date of V. D. Savarkar's release is 6th January 1924.

(ii) Government decided to release him on the 4th January 1924.

(iii) The date on which he signed the agreement is 6th January 1924.

(iv and v) Attention is invited to the reply to the question by the member for Bombay City, North.

ARREST OF EUROPEAN OFFENDERS.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North): Have Government received from the Police Commissioner, Bombay, the report on the non-arrest of European offenders by the Indian Police (which they promised to ask for—vide *Council Debates*, Vol. X, page 498); and if they have, will she be pleased to place a copy of it on the table?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: A copy of the report of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is placed on the table.

The report of the Commissioner of Police, which is dated 1st February 1924, is as follows:—

Sir,—In reply to Home Department letter No. L. C.—350-D., dated the 19th ultimo on the above subject, I have the honour to state that there is no impression generally throughout the Force that the Indian Police should never arrest European offenders.—I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) P. A. KELLY, Commissioner of Police.

A Yeotmal message of February 20 says: 165 agriculturists in the Wun Taluk, whose crops were severely damaged by hailstorm on the fourth January, have submitted applications to the Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal for remission of their land revenue.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Servants of India Society a public meeting was held to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, when Mr. J. J. Vimadalal spoke on Gokhale's life.

Mr. Vimadalal said it was the practice of all communities to celebrate the anniversaries of great men and recall the great qualities which distinguished them. It was, therefore, only proper that they should celebrate the anniversary of a great patriot like Gokhale. After completing his education, at a time when a young man thought of bettering his prospects, instead of going along the usual normal path, they found him devoting his life to the service of his country and the betterment of his countrymen. Instead of spending his life as a prosperous lawyer, he devoted himself to a life more for the welfare of others than for the aggrandisement of one's own self. He, therefore, joined those who had started the new English school-men like Tilak, Chiplunker and Ajarkar on a small salary, a bare pittance, showing thereby the principle of sacrifice with which he had identified himself. Instead of shining as a lawyer or Engineer, which meant gaining wealth for himself, he devoted himself to the services of his countrymen. It was not surely meant that the gifts given by nature to one's self should be devoted to personal profit, but for the service of men. His ideal was one of sacrifice for the good of his community and not of winning a brilliant name for himself. He, therefore, agreed to devote the best years of his life to the work of teaching on a bare pittance of Rs. 75 per month. The lesson of Gokhale's life must have been impressed on his students, whom he taught. He taught almost all subjects in his college. Gokhale had a prodigious memory and it was very useful to him in his later life, when he wanted to martial his facts and figures as a member of the Council. Even his days of rest were devoted towards the work of collecting funds for his institution. To him change of occupation was rest, and not a total absence of occupation. Starting his life with this great sacrifice, he proceeded to serve his country in many spheres of life. He concentrated his mind on one thing and that was the service of his country and he went about begging for the institution he was serving. Gokhale then took up social work for uplift of the masses. They could not have any political progress in this country, unless they lifted up these large masses of men who though they were Hindus were not treated as such by that community. Before the Willoy Commission he made his mark by the way he martialled his facts. Because he was sincere in his convictions, Gokhale was able to impress upon the Commission the importance and truth of his facts. The speaker then referred to the unfortunate predicament in which Gokhale found himself of not being able to substantiate what he had written to the Press. About the doings of some soldiers in Poona during the plague days and had, therefore, to apologise to Government. That action was a courageous act of his, for which every credit was due to him. The speaker then spoke of his other services to the county in various spheres, both as a president of the Poona Municipality and in the Council. His motto was service of his country and he devoed his life for it. He was a life of which they should be proud and should cherish for ever.

BY PHAGINI SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj a meeting of women was held yesterday, at the Kapole Nivas, when the anniversary of the death of G. K. Gokhale was celebrated Mrs. Tarabahan Manecklal presiding.

Mrs. Raiji moved a resolution welcoming Mahatma Gandhi on his unconditional release from imprisonment and praying for his early recovery, and long life etc.

Miss Perin D. Naoroji said they had not yet understood the real meaning of the message of Mahatma and it seemed to her that the Americans had understood him better andh they had failed to do their duty to their country. If they admitted that the Mahama Gandhi was one of the greatest men in the world, then they should do something for his sake; but had they done it, he asked. At the *Charkhas* which they had bought were now thrown on the dust-heap! Were they not willing to do something for their country? Their first duty was to dispel ignorance, by spreading education. Their women folk were very ignorant and they could not do better than give them education.

KHADI POPULARISATION WORK.

Mr. Chitulia then read the eighth report of the Bhagini Samaj and the work done by it during last year in spreading the cult of khadi. He said they had sold thousands of rupees worth of khadi, and popularised the charkha. He thought that for the regeneration of this country, and for the uplift of the masses from their present poverty, there was no other help but to spread the use of the *Charkha*. Only the charkha would give them some help which they so sorely needed.

Mr. N. B. Divatia then spoke on the life of Gokhale. He said they were celebrating the anniversary of great men like Gokhale to keep his memory green in the minds of the young rising generation of India in order that they might follow his great example. It was for their own sake, that they were celebrating such events, and not for the sake of the great dead. He then dilated on the qualities of Gokhale which marked him out from amongst the common people, they were namely, character, moral courage, fearlessness, patriotism, sacrifice for and service to the country of his birth. His foresight was remarkable and he always advocated Hindu-Muslim unity.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY AT POONA

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

On the occasion of the Deccan Sabaha's Gokhale Anniversary celebration last evening a announcement was made to the effect that His Highness the Aga Khan had promised a donation of a thousand rupees to the proposed Gokhale Hall in Poona. It is estimated that the building will cost three quarters of a lakh and an appeal was made for funds so that Poona would have before very long a building worthy of the great name after which it will be called and of the historic city in which it will be located.

Prof. Naik of the Fergusson College delivered the Gokhale Anniversary address this year at the Deccan Sabha.

SPORTING NEWS.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

WAGLE BEATS BENGAL CHAMPION.

A fairly strong breeze was blowing yesterday evening when the Western Indian Tennis Tournament matches commenced on the Queen's Road Courts and the sun was not too kind either. So, those who had the misfortune to have to play two matches consecutively had a trying time indeed. J. A. D. Naoroji finding himself in this category conceded a walk-over to Tomonaga in Men's Singles and wisely staked his lot in the Mixed Doubles.

As was expected, Wagle beat the Bengal Champion Perkins without much difficulty. There was nothing marvellous or brilliant in the latter's play. He evidently relied more on his opponent's mistake than on his own resources. At times he drove his opponent to the base line and rushed to the net but Wagle was fully aware of these tactics and knew full well how to meet them. His pretty drives along the side lines outwitted the Calcutta player many a time. Wagle now meets Pitt in the semi-finals for which the latter has qualified after a long drawn battle with Gonsalves. General opinion is that Wagle will have an easy win but attention should be paid to the fact that he has to play in the Men's Doubles prior to his encounter with Pitt.

CHUNILAL PROVES A DARK HORSE.

Many were surprised to see Annett admitting a hollow defeat to Chunilal. The Indore player is a left-hander and revels in top-spin strokes. Although like other star-players he has no variety of shots in his quiver, he possesses steadiness in a pre-eminent degree—a quality which most players lack at the most psychological moments. He now meets Tomonaga in the semi-final this evening. The manner in which he has beaten Annett marks him as the winner in to-day's match. But Chunilal has to negotiate a type of play he has not seen before, and he will do well to repeat the dose of steadiness again this evening.

MISS TATA AND NAOROJI WIN SEMI-FINAL.

The match which attracted the largest crowd of the evening was between Miss Tata and Naoroji v. Mrs. Radice and Bean. All the contestants appeared to be in great form. Naoroji played a superb game and bewildered his opponents by his admirable placings while Miss Tata very ably assisted her partner. Bean's hard services accounted for many a point in the first two sets but in the third it lost all its sting and Miss Tata found no difficulty in returning his second services. In the first set each game went to the server with clock-work regularity till the eighth game. Bean lost the ninth from his service and Naoroji annexed the set by capturing the next game with his service. Bean started the next set and ran the score to 3—0. Naoroji bagged the fourth and lost the fifth. A little later the score rose to 5—3 in favour of Mrs. Radice and Bean. After a great struggle Naoroji pulled the set out of the fire. At this stage speculation went rife as to the ultimate victory. Naoroji, however, forced up the games and soon set all doubts at rest. Bean's first service began to find the net and his second was too easy to deal with.

While Miss Tata played a forward game Mrs. Radice stuck to the base line. Naoroji took fair advantage of the gap and scored point after point. Although Mrs. Radice and Bean have admitted defeat they have done so to a superior combination.

LADIES SINGLES.

In the Ladies Singles three matches were played. Mrs. Row won the first match against Mrs. McInnes and in her next contest against Mrs. Cunningham she was beaten by 6—3, 6—2. The latter meets Mrs. Swinhoe in the semi-final this evening when an interesting game should result. The encounter between Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Race ran into three sets. At last the victory went to the former. She meets Mrs. McKenna in the semi-final this evening. The Bengal Champion will find a difficult proposition in Mrs. Clayton.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES—FOURTH ROUND.

Wagle beat Perkins 6—4, 6—4.

Pitt beat Gonsalves 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Chunilal beat Annett 6—3, 6—2.

Tomonaga W. O. J. A. D. Naoroji.

MEN'S DOUBLES—FOURTH ROUND.

Wagle and Rajarm beat Deodhar and Chunilal 6—4, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—THIRD ROUND.

Miss Tata and Naoroji beat Mrs. Radice and Bean 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

LADIES SINGLES—FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. Row beat Mrs. McInnes 6—0, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND.

Mrs. Race beat Mrs. McClayton 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Cunningham beat Mrs. Row 6—3, 5—6.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

No. 1 House and Naoroji v. Khatau and Chopra (5 p.m.)

No. 2 Miss and Bean v. Wagle and Rajaram at 4-15 p.m. followed by Chunilal v. Tomonaga at 5 p.m.

No. 4 Wagle v. Pitt.

No. 5 Mrs. McKenna v. Mrs. Clayton at 5-0 p.m.

No. 6 Mrs. Cunningham v. Mrs. Swinhoe at 5 p.m.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

MEDICALS (3) BEAT LUSITANIAN 'B' (0)

The second string of the Lusitanians were unable to present a full team in their League fixture against the Medicoes on Wednesday evening and were consequently defeated by three goals to nil. The Medicals have improved considerably since their last match and now that they have a ground of their own they should redeem their good name in the knock-out tournament. The Lusitanians are a tricky lot and showed considerable control over the ball but their defence was to blame for the defeat. The Medicals were aggressive in the first half and for a considerable period play was confined to the Lusitanian area. Between Mistry, Kail and Pai, they severely tested the Lusitanian defence and Mistry registered the first goal for his side. From the bully off the Collegians took charge of the attacking operations again and Bhagwat was responsible for some excellent passes which were unfortunately sent wide by his colleagues. Towards the close of the initial period in a melee Mistry beat the Lusitanian back who stood between the stick with a hard shot from a difficult angle. At half time the Medicoes led with 2—0.

On changing over the Lusitanian forwards set to work hard and their pivotal match Alick D'Souza showed some excellent dodging tactics but his individual efforts were of little use as neither the halves nor his inside could keep up with him. They made strenuous efforts to score, towards the end of the game but Faria and Figueredo were responsible for keeping the Medical goal intact up to the last minutes. Kail was responsible for the third goal of the Medicals which was scored about ten minutes before the final whistle.

The teams were:—

Medicals:—Gore; Faria and Figueredo; N. Figueredo, Rafi and Joseph; Andrews, Mistry, Kail, Pai and Bhagwat.

Lusitanian 'B':—Peter D'Souza; Vito D'Souza and another; Albert, J. Lobo and another; Mesquitta, Coutinho, Alick D'Souza, Sebastian and R. Tonie.

Referee:—Mr. Bhattacharjee and Pte. Chambers.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Hindu Gymkhana v. City Police (on the Hindu Gymkhana ground).

Ali Bandra v. E. I. M. (on the Cooperage).

Simple Statement of Facts.

DR. D. D. S. TANDON, M.B., R.H.C., specialist, scientific Homoeopath of Lucknow has a marvellous record of curing numerous complicated cases of obstinate chronic and critical diseases without operation in the respectable families of Doctors, Nawabs, Rajas, Talukdars, and European and Indian Government High officers.

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PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
WILL BE HELD AT
MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL
ON
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 24, 1924
AT 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 21, 1924.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

Lord Olivier was to have made his statement on the Indian Question on Tuesday, but has had to postpone it owing to a throat trouble. Now a Reuter's cable informs us that, pressed to make his promised statement immediately, the Secretary of State for India has asked for a week's postponement on the express ground of the new situation created by the resolution for a Round Table Conference passed by the Legislative Assembly. If this has any meaning, it means that the Labour Government has not yet definitely made up its mind in regard to India. In that case Lord Olivier's throat trouble was providential as it prevented him from committing himself and the Government he represents to the disastrous line of action which the Delhi Diehards and the fear of risking office by rousing the opposition of the Liberal-Conservative majority have been prompting them to take. At all events the week's delay in making the authoritative statement gives the Cabinet an opportunity of retrieving a position which has not yet been lost, by a courageous adherence to the principles of justice and self-determination of which the application to India the Party which it represents has, in the past, demanded in no uncertain terms..

Sir Malcolm Hailey in rejecting the proposal for a Round Table Conference and in making the offer of a departmental enquiry spoke, as he declared, with the full authority of His Majesty's Government. That that authority was given may be taken for granted; for Mr. MacDonald had made it abundantly clear that India need expect very little, if any thing, from him, in respect of constitutional reforms. Mr. MacDonald evidently, misreading the situation in India, has been anxious not to do anything calculated to jeopardise the existence of his Cabinet and seems, therefore, to have givn a free hand to Lord Reading and his entourage to manage Indian affairs as best as they could. The latter went about the business in their characteristic fashion. Beginning with threats, they ended with a concession which gave nothing but which was intended by them to divide the forces of the National Party in the Assembly. But never was a greater miscalculation made by the Delhi reactionaries than when they imagined that by the offer of an "advance" in the shape of a departmental enquiry they would rally the "sober" elements in the Assembly to their side and thus cripple the National Party at its birth The petulant and provocative tone of Sir Malcolm Hailey was but an index to their bitter disillusionment about their tactics.

So much for the Government of India. As for the Secretary of State for India and the British Cabinet, the opportunity is still there for them, as we have said, to retrieve the position. The postponement of Lord Olivier's statement has had the result of letting him know that India is united and uncompromising in her demand for self-government and will not be satisfied with mere "concessions" that conflict with her right to self-determination. Will Mr. MacDonald and his Cabinet profit by the knowledge and rise to the full height of their opportunity of securing a permanent reconciliation between India and England?

KAIRA.

The decision of the authorities to the effect that the new District Court for the Kaira District of Gujarat shall be located not at Kaira, the headquarters of the District, but at Nadiad has led, not unnaturally, to a proposal that the headquarters should be removed from Kaira to Nadiad. At present Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts have only one District Court between them, which is located at Ahmedabad. The decision to give Kaira its own district Court, may be regarded as a much needed reform and step of progress; but the decision to seat the Court at Nadiad instead of Kaira may be agreeable to the people of Nadiad, who foresee an increase of importance for their town, but will please nobody else in Gujarat. For it has led quite naturally to the proposal to transfer the headquarters. When it was decided to incur the cost of institution of a new District Court, it would have seemed mere common sense, in view of national economy, to anybody else except our most Gilbertian rulers to set it up at Kaira where the whole machinery of local Government is centred, where the cost would have been restricted to that of a new District Court; whereas its location at Nadiad, apart from the centre of Government must be a cause of inconvenience and of agitation in some interested circles, for the transfer of headquarters, which would involve an expenditure and waste of money far exceeding the expenses of a new District Court. For there will be not only the cost of new Government buildings at Nadiad, but the loss in connection with the existing and perfectly adequate Government buildings to be deserted at Kaira. The genius who invented this new pit for public money will no doubt be decorated and encouraged to still higher flights of speculative fancy unless the people of the Presidency and their representatives put a stop peremptorily at the outset to a proposal so extravagant and so uncalled-for. We have placed the practical aspect of the case before our readers. It has also a sentimental aspect. The name of Kaira is a famous name both in the ancient chronicles of Gujarat and in the recent history of the country. Places have their prestige which even Governments would do wisely to respect, because it has its root in the instinctive pride of peoples. Nadiad may be more go-ahead in the material sense; but Kaira is the capital of Kaira District.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

The assurance of Mr. Duncan, Minister of the Interior, to the South African Indian deputation that while the Government could not depart from the principle of the Class Areas Bill, it would see to reasonable fair-play and see that the Bill was carried out with justice and reason, will not carry much comfort to the Indian community. His reiteration that there was no intention of casting a slur or stigma upon Indians may be accepted by the latter, but will hardly mend matters for them so long as the practical effect of the legislation will be to reduce the classes which will be segregated from the Whites to the position of outcasts. Indians are not blind to the fact that the Union Government cannot ignore the dominant sentiment among the Europeans, but have General Smuts, Mr. Duncan and their colleagues, who must be recognising in their heart of hearts the extreme injustice of the denial of the rights of civilised citizenship to Indians, done anything to bring home to their countrymen the wickedness of their ways and to warn them of the suicidal character of their anti-Indian campaign? On the other hand, has not General Smuts himself, who has been talking abroad of "justice" and "fair-play," and the rights of nations, put himself at the head of the anti-Indian movement, which denies to Indians both justice and fair-play? Unless the policy of racial discrimination involved in segregation, on which the Bill is based, is given up by the Union Government, we fail to see how the Indians can expect fair-play from Government and how the present ill-feeling between the Indian and European communities can be removed. We have not the slightest doubt that if the provisions of the Bill are enforced, the Union Government itself will not take long to realise the utter folly of the legislation.

Notes of the Day.

Defeat of a Bengal Minister.

The crushing defeat sustained by Mr. S. N. Mullick, Minister for Local Self-Government, at the hands of his Swarajist rival, Mr. S. N. Haldar, is of more than personal significance. For one thing, it adds to the difficulties of Lord Lytton, since, in the absence of Swarajists and Independent candidates for the ministership, His Excellency will be hard put to it to make selection. There is already a motion before the Council to declare that the House has no confidence in the present Ministers. But apart from this aspect of the problem, the defeat of Mr. Mullick signifies the defeat of a loyal supporter of the bureaucracy and is therefore in reality a blow to the latter. Mr. C. R. Das made clear the issue to the electors of South Calcutta when he declared in his manifesto to them on the eve of the election: "The issue before you is simple. Are you going to bind and rivet upon yourselves those chains which the Bureaucracy has been so long forging? Or are you determined to mend or end the Bureaucracy? Remember that the Bureaucracy of the present day is but a dead form, artificially put in motion from time to time by some of our own people. The present fight is between the supporters of the present Bureaucracy who are incapable of aught but resistance to progress and the Swarajya party which has combated in the light of day and has almost precipitated that Bureaucracy into a gulf. I repeat it is not a fight between two persons." As for Mr. Mullick, though till he became the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation in September 1922 he appears to have been a staunch Congressman, his *volte-face* later on became so pronounced that his countrymen began to suspect that he had fallen a victim to the wiles of the bureaucracy. Mr. Mullick, who was Secretary of the Special Congress in Calcutta in 1920, began two years later to speak in high terms of the "patriotism" of Clive and of his own countrymen as "lacking in moral fibre." He also spoke of the National Flag as "a piece of red coloured rag." He introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council ostensibly for the reform of the University but which even the Indian Association was obliged to characterise as attempt to officialise the University. Is it any wonder that the electors of Calcutta have refused to confide in Mr. Mullick any more?

Unseemly Haste.

A question put to the Home Member the Government of India has elicited the information that the Government of India have communicated to the Secretary of State a copy of the resolution carried in the Council of State regarding the award of the Nobel Peace Prize with a request that if there was no objection the resolution might be conveyed to th Norwegian authorities through the Briti Legation. Sir M. Hailey also stated tha there had been no further correspondence on the subject. Now, the Government of India, when they hastened to cable the resolution of the Council of State to the Secretary of State, could not but have been aware of the differences of opinion existing between the two Houses of the Legislature on the subject of the fit candidate for the honour of the Peace Prize and that a notice of a resolution on the subject, practically in opposition to the verdict of the Council of State, had actually been given by a member of the Assembly. Since this resolution will shortly come before the Assembly for discussion, and, if passed, will neutralise the effect of the resolution of the Council of State, the Government of India, if they were anxious to hold the balance even between the two Houses and not to prejudice the one against the other, would have waited to see the result of the debate in the Assembly. But, the public are now amazed to find that the Government, with a haste that must appear unseemly to them, have requested the Secretary of State to forward the resolution of the Council of State to the Norwegian authorities, as if the Council of State were the sole existing or only competent body whose opinion on the point was decisive. The Assembly will be quite justified if regards the action of the Government India as an affront to its self-respect. Evidently the Delhi official clique does not wish to see the resolution of the Council of State challenged by the more democratic House and by communicating the resolution of the Council to the Norwegian authorities it thinks that it will so seriously prejudice world opinion in favour of the Council's candidate that the Assembly will be effectively prevented from further discussion the subject. In any case, the Indian public did not expect the Government of India resort to such tactics to thwart the will of the Assembly.

Extraordinary.

"The Times of India," writing about th trial of the assassin of Mr. Day which ha just concluded in the Calcutta High Court indulges in the following reflection "It is extraordinary to think that, after all Mr. Gandhi has said and written, and after all we have been told about the new spirit which has swept over India, a conspiracy of this kind, almost exactly similar to those of half a generation ago, can still take place and that a large number of men can be concerned in it as organisers or sympathisers. Yet we know this to be true. If our contemporary would care to reflec on the phenomenon a little more deeply would see that the wonder is not that conspiracy of the type unearthed in Calcutta took root afresh in the soil of Bengal but that many more conspiracies and political crimes of the same type have not manifested themselves in Bengal as a result of the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and the consequent check to the spread of his gospel of non-violence and truth. The bureaucracy did not give Mahatma Gandhi a full chance to win the youth of Bengal to his doctrine of love for all humanity. It locked him up in its prison before he had completed his work. If his imprisonment had lasted longer, our contemporary would most likely have witnessed not one conspiracy but dozens in Bengal and the poison might have spread to other provinces as well. If the bureaucracy has not realised by this time that free Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest bulwark it could possess against the recrudescence of political violence and underground conspiracies, it would do well to realise the truth at least after the confessions of Gopi Mohan Saha. Our contemporary which wonders at the reappearance of political conspiracies in India would do well to reflect on the fact that whereas half a generation ago nearly a dozen political murders or attempted murders took place, as a result of the imprisonment of a handful of nationalist leaders, during the last three years, when over 30,000 patriotic Indians have been clapped into jail, there has been only one solitary political murder.

"O God! O Montreal!"

Mr. K. Natarajan writes:

"I am enclosing a letter which I have received to-day from Mr. Narottam Morarjee It has reference to the resolution passed at the public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on the 12th instant relating to the placing of the order for Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Statue." This is the enclosure:—

COPY.

Bombay, 19th February, 1924.

My dear Mr. Natarajan,

I have received your letter of the 13th instant addressed to the Secretaries of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Committee in your capacity of Chairman of public meeting. As it may take some time for the Committee to meet, I thought I might write you again on the subject.

As I informed you last time, the tenders were given by all Indian artists—the lowest of them exceeded the foreign tender after adding freight and other charges, by Rs. 10,000. This was after they reduced their quotations. As they could not reduce further, the Committee after the most careful consideration sanctioned the placing of the order with the foreign artist. They also took care to see that it would be placed with the best and most reputed artist—Riccardi. Now, after the decision was taken and acted upon, objection is being taken on other grounds. I do not know, under the circumstances mentioned above, whether you or any one would have thought it justifiable to accept the Indian tender. Such acceptance might have been anything but surely not straight business and the Committee laid open to attack on grounds of sentimental extravagance.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) NAROTTUM MORARJEE.

We have heard a great deal of the commercial mind of Bombay, but this revelation of it passes expectation and experience. We require a statue of a late lamented fellow-townsman and we call for tenders from firms dealing in the article! We should like to have the views of Indian sculptors—Mr. Wagh, for instance—on the reason of the great discrepancy between their estimates and that of foreign manufacturers. Meanwhile, we can only exclaim with the late Samuel Butler, when confronted with a city destitute of all artistic reverence: "O God! O Montreal!" We shall not be surprised if Mr. Narottam, bridling, replies as did the Montrealite, with words as little apposite to the discussion as "My father-in-law was haberdasher to Mr. Spurgeon."

The Sadhakashram.

Though the Sadhakashram at Andheri has been in their midst for over two years not many in the City and the Suburbs appear to be aware of either its existence or the valuable work it has been doing silently and unostentatiously. Perhaps, this very silence and lack of ostentation is the cause of the ignorance of the average Bombayite and even the suburban resident about the institution and the work it is carrying on. The Sadhakashram came into existence at the very height of the Non-cooperation movement, with a view to supply a definite need created by that movement, namely, a band of earnest patriotic and self-sacrificing workers, who would first equip themselves with the training and expert knowledge necessary for workers among the peasantry of India —the backbone of the nation—and who would then proceed to the villages to work out the Constructive Programme on the lines laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. During the two years of its existence the Sadhakashram has trained about a hundred young men, for brief or long periods, but not all of these have elected to stick to the ideals of the Ashram. A large number of them have gone back to either their old studies or avocations in the City. But this fact, far from detracting from the merits of high ideals of the Sadhakashram, goes only to show how necessary both training and a genuine desire for social service are for those who aspire to serve their coun

PRIMARY TEACHERS IN BOMBAY

(BY UNDERDOG.)

It is said that convention has taken foreign relations and India out of the party politics of England. It seems very desirable that there should have been similarly some subjects which were not treated on party lines by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. At least Primary Education should not have been subjected to the buffetings of Party warfare for more than one reason. Not only is it an intrinsically sacred matter, but the department of Primary Education is the only Department controlled by the Bombay Municipal Corporation which is not top-heavy. In this Department the "underdog" has, by struggling hard and long, been able to share a large slice of the expenditure as against other Departments in which the bosses take it away.

The Bombay Municipal elections of 1923 were run on party lines and the principal line of demarcation was loyalist versus nationalist. The complaisant and self-seeking City fathers have hitherto been only too willing to pamper the high and mighty. Priding themselves on their being practical men, they made it a rule to allow the Executive a free hand, to repose unquestioning trust in the Commissioner. Against the expressed and insistent clamours of the people, these City fathers used to present addresses to Governors to the great annoyance of the people. A band of candidates pledged themselves to shake the implicit trust reposed in the Commissioner and the Executive and to oppose all attempts to present addresses to those Governors who would forfeit popular confidence. On this pledge they secured the largest number of votes from the newly enfranchised tenants. These also hoped to have better municipal service but were principally determined by feeling of assertion and opposition.

Strange Arguments.

Elected on these issues, the Nationalist Municipal Party have behaved in an amazing manner towards the establishment of Primary teachers. Between the money proposed to be spent on it by Dr. Javle and the money voted pricipally because of the Nationalist *bloc* there is a difference of nearly two lakhs. To prevent misconception, it must be stated that Dr. Javle stood for the higher expenditure on primary education. The reductions were adopted purely on party lines. The arguments urged in favour would never lay weighed one hair with the party of which Mr. Patel is the leader, had he not put them forward. All favourite words, economy, efficiency, etc., were utilised on either side. Speaker after speaker on the side of this party repeated the same arguments and decided in a manner quite adverse to the interest of those many teachers who, to the personal knowledge of the present writer, canvassed votes for candidates of this party. Even the Panjrapole argument was put forth. It is the pet argument of the so-called Baby of the Corporation, who has, however, been, actively or passively, supporting many another Panjrapole much more expensive than any Primary school.

Misconceived.

The most impressive arguments put in were two: first, that the average of schoolboys per teacher was very low; secondly, that the Government had dictated economy preliminary to sanctioning schemes of compulsory primary education in F and G Wards. The first argument is simply misconceived. Averages are usually the means of juggling in figures but are simply preposterous in this case. Children are to attend the primary schools and areas are the determining factor. The Wards E, F, and G

(Continued on Page 9.)

trymen, and that without sustained endeavour no real work of national welfare is possible. As stated in the report, many of the youths trained in the Sadhakashram have remained faithful to the ideals of the institution and are working, some of them in remote villages and some in the Ashram itself, for the economic and political betterment of their countrymen. The workers both in the Ashram and outside, aim being self-supporting, so that they may be an example of self-help to the illiterate and poverty-stricken peasantry in whose midst they may be working.

Village Organisation.

From a perusal of the report of the Sadhakashram as well as the speeches made on the occasion of the anniversary celebration, it will be seen that the central ideal behind the institution is the organisation of the Indian villages for the upraising of the masses who are at present sunk in poverty and ignorance—in brief, the Constructive Programme so admirably defined by Mahatma Gandhi. As Mr. Puntambekar remarked on the occasion, the real work of national reconstruction is possible only in the villages and one must go back to them and work among the peasantry if the nation is to be uplifted, economically, morally and politically. There are immense potentialities for real national work in institutions like the Sadhakashram and it is a matter for satisfaction that at least a dozen or more such institutions are at work in various parts of the country at present, pursuing their mission unostentatiously and in a spirit of genuine patriotism. It would be well, as suggested by Mr. Deshpande, if a conference of all those interested in Indian village organisation on the lines suggested by Mahatma Gandhi were held for the purpose of the exchange of ideas and comparison of work done or being done in the different centres. We hope the project will materialise before long and that a general movement of active village reconstruction will be set on foot under the guidance of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Roy, the two greatest protagonists of village organisation in India to-day.

"HASTEN SLOWLY."

CABINET AND ASSEMBLY DEBATE.

"TI..ES" ON REFORMS.

LONDON, February 20.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that Whitehall is apparently completely unmoved by the result of the debate in the Indian Legislature. The fact is that the Government of India have kept the Imperial Government fully informed of all possible developments and Mr. Mac Donald and his colleagues are fully in accord with the Government of India's proposals regarding the investigation of the working of the Government of India Act.

It seems certain that the Swarajists' proposal for a Round Table Conference will be definitely turned down. The Government, apart from any other point of view, cannot afford to provoke a Parliamentary conflict upon a question like Indian political reform. Their disposition is to follow the Government of India's advice and act according to that advice, which is likely to be approved by all parties in Parliament.

DIE-HARD COMMENT.

The "Times" in an editorial headed "India in Transition" says that it is necessary at present to hasten most slowly. The Reform Act of 1919 has had only a very brief opportunity and must be thoroughly tested before it is revised. It may be expedient to institute an inquiry into certain administrative defects in the Act, but it is utterly impossible to go further. The British Government and Parliament cannot now divest themselves of their great and increasing responsibility for wise and just Government of India. Sympathy and imagination are required but the need for the moment is firmness.—Reuter.

STORES PURCHASE OUTSIDE EMPIRE.

"MORNING POST'S" DESPAIR.

LONDON, February 20.

The "Morning Post" in an article headed "Swaraj in High Places" says it is one of the minor advantages of the Montagu Chelmsford reforms that the India Office no longer controls the purchase of stores for the Government of India, with the result that India can place her orders in Germany. This, India is doing and the Bombay Municipality's recent resolution amounts to the fact that Bombay city, which was created by British enterprise, has decided to boycott British manufactures. The paper remarks,—"If we submit to this we may as well get out of India."—Reuter.

STATEMEMT ON INDIA

POSTPONED IN PUBLIC INTEREST.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Lord Olivier will make his statement in the House of Lords on February 26th.

LATER.

In the Lords to-day in the course of a discussion on the business to be taken up Lord Curzon said he understood that Lord Olivier desired to postpone his statement in the public interest.

Lord Beauchamp suggested that the statement might be made to-morrow.

Lord Olivier said that in view of the important decision of the Indian Legislative Assembly it would be much more convenient for him to make the statement on February 26th.—Reuter.

INDIA AND BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

IMPLIED PREFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Mr. Lambert asked the reasons why the British tenders for locomotives for the Indian and Egyptian State Railways were higher than the German and Italian.

Mr. Webb said that he had no information on the subject beyond what had appeared in the Press.

Mr. Lambert suggested that enquiries should be made.

Mr. Webb feared it would be rather a wide enquiry, but promised to consult Lord Olivier in that connection.

Replying to Mr. Becker, Mr. Hartshorn, the Postmaster-General said that Government had not granted monopoly or sole license to the Marconi's in connection with the Imperial wireless chain. The whole question was now being considered by a committee which had been asked to report as soon as possible. He feared that the arrangements already made by certain Dominions would preclude the immediate adoption of Mr Becker's suggestion that Government, in conjunction with the Dominion Governments, should consider the making of this enterprise equally shared by all Governments concerned.—Reuter.

Mr. Lambert asked:—"Has the Government holding in the Anglo-Persian Oil shares enabled oil fuel to be supplied to the Navy at prices not subject to the dictation of the closely controlled oil Corporations."

Mr. Hope Simpson has been elected Chairman and Mr. Meyler, Secretary of the Indian Parliamentary group of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

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LABOUR AND INDIA.

PAST PROMISES.

HAVE THEY BEEN ABANDONED?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

A special London cable to the "Hindu" says that labour is finding it inconvenient to fulfil promise given over and over again to India and is abandoning the application of the right of self determination even to the extend of the Round Table Conference. Conservatives are seeking to frighten Mr. Macdonald by representing Mr. Motilal Nehru to be so astute as to be able to outwit officials if closeted with them in such a Conference. The Royal Commission will hang up the decision for the time being and give the Government breathing space. If real spirit abroad in Britain is rightly gauged an attempt will be made to confront the Indians with *fait accompli* and thereby put an end to all talk of the Round Table Conference.

WARNING TO LABOUR GOVT.

INDIA'S DISTRUST OF BRITISH PEOPLE

LONDON, February 20.

The "Manchester Guardian" says the Government of India is not bound to give effect to the Assembly's resolution but to ignore it would be to give the Swarajist leader what he most desires, namely, sympathy and indulgence of constitutionalists when time comes for putting into execution his threat of continuous and undiscriminating obstruction. The task is to restore India's confidence in the British Government and efficacy of constitutional action so that she may cease to seek salvation in suicide. If she does not succeed better under the Labour Government India's distrust of Government will become distrust of the British people.

Paper does not object to the idea of holding a Conference though it is of opinion the Swarajists' proposal regarding the composition of the Conference is inadmissable. It thinks however they may be ready to negotiate in this connection. It says that though the Irish precedent suggests a convention might be useful in moderating the extremist demands and including all parties to co-operate in an acceptable compromise yet it reminds its readers that a convention is not likely to prove a handy tool for hammering out a new cintitution. The paper adds a Royal Commission will evidently be a far more efficient instrument for this purpose if only it could be constituted so as to secure respect of all parties in India. It suggests that Mr. Gandhi's influence and magnanimity might come to our aid in this connection.—Reuter.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

A DURBAN PAPER'S ADVICE TO INDIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Capetown.—The "Durban Mercury" discussing Mr. Duncan's reply to the Indian deputation says that if the leaders of Indian opinion cannot divest themselves of prejudice, false sense of injured dignity and determination to regard the Class Areas Bill as inspired by the desire to insult them then there can be no common basis of discussion.

The "Mercury" declares the Bill should be regarded not as an instrument of oppression but as a practical measure for securing most favourable conditions for the continued existence of two racial groups side by side.

The "Mercury" concluding says if the leaders of Indian opinion are prepared to discuss the Bill in a practical spirit it may be possible for the Government to meet them in some respects particularly in the direction of modifying the terminology so as to remove the sense of insult, but while they maintain their present attitude their criticisms are anything but helpful to the Government or their own cause.—Reuter.

PROGRESSIVE OUNDH STATE.

OPENING OF REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, February 20.

Shrimant Balasahib Pant, Pratinidhi Chief of Oundh State this year granted rights of representative Government to the subjects of his State. The Representative Assembly held its sittings on 16th and 17th February. The Assembly consisted of 35 representatives of whom 18 are elected and 17 nominated officials and non-officials. In his opening speech the Chief Sahib gave an outline of the new intended reforms including separation of the judicial and executive foundations, village Panchayats, etc. The budget for the ensuing years was then presented and every item was voted upon. Great interest was shown by the representatives in the discussion. The Chief Sahib is being congratulated upon this being the first instance of presentation budgets by Indian States.

DELHI POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, February 19.

The fourth Delhi Provincial Political Conference will be held at Meerut on the 27th and 8th March instead of the 3rd and 4th March. Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru have accepted to attend. Preparations are proceeding rapidly. The President's election will be held on the 21st February.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

CAPITALIST POSITION WEAKENING.

OPERATIVES REMAIN FIRM.

The industrial crisis continues unabated. Neither the mill-agents' seeming concession nor the Governor's sweet reasonableness has produced any tangible effect on the situation. The men's determination remains the same as on Monday; they have shown no disposition to yield. I do not believe they will yield to the threats or coercion of the mill-agents, nor will they succumb to the coaxing of the Governor. Apparently, the so-called Strike Settlement Committee, appointed at a meeting of the operatives held at the Damodar Thakarsi Hall, Parel, on 31st January, does not seem to wield any influence with the men. But it is absurd to suppose that the men are lacking leadership. Ostentatious leadership they may not possess; but it is clear that there is good, sound leadership among them somewhere, and the perfect discipline and self-control they have displayed during all these weeks ought to convince disinterested onlookers that the men are not a heterogenous, unorganised mass, and Monday, which passed off without any untoward incident, furnishes additional proof of their solidarity and discipline. It will take obviously more than the mill-agents imagined to induce the men to give in, and it will take a longer time than was anticipated.

In the meantime, the mill-agents' position is far from improving. Their chief difficulty is in regard to liquid assets and, as I have already mentioned, they are in an unenviable position this time, because of the tightness of the money market. What with the advancing bank-rate, the scarcity of money, and obligations to meet, the mill-agents—at any rate a large proportion of them—are hardly in a position to work up to their ordinary requirements.

A new and unexpected situation has been craeted, it is said, by the action of a well-known Jewish financier, who has advanced large sums of money to certain mill-agents, in pressing his claim in a manner not altogether congenial to those who are immediately under his obligation. It appears that there was a conference between him and his debtors on Tuesday, and the latter are still seeking a way out of the embarrassment. The financier, who is holding debentures, it is said, has been pressing his debtors to have the mills insured against any prospective damage by strike, and insuring at the present day is no small matter. Insurance rates have advanced rapidly and instead of the usual one anna per cent. the rate has advanced to four to five annas, and one mill-agent alone is said to be indebted to the tune of half a crore.

Besides this difficulty, many of the mill-agents are face to face with the problem of liquidating their cotton purchases. Cotton bought last month has to be weighed over and paid for promptly. Some days of grace might be allowed, but the fulfilment of contracts cannot be put off indefinitely without seriously impairing one's credit. There is also the extra charge which has to be paid by way of insurance on unconsumed stocks of cotton. Another matter is the loss which the mills are suffering in the bleaching department, where mutton tallow and *kanji* are decomposing. Machinery and yarn have been deteriorating and there is the danger from rats. There are several other risks to which the mill-agents are exposed. Mention may also be made of depositors, who, at other times, might have continued their deposits, but now appear to be withdrawing them, anticipating difficulties as a consequence of the industrial situation. The cumulative effect of all these causes is seriously to embarrass the mill-agents and they seem to be ready to snatch at any opportunity of getting out of the fix without their prestige being impaired.

The men seem to have foreseen many of these difficulties of the capitalists, and though their own difficulties are comparatively greater and more pressing, they seem to feel that they can play the game of "wait and see" until the mill-agents can be induced to agree to the granting of the bonus.

It appears that H. E. the Governor was wrongly advised in making an indefinite statement, which has failed to satisfy the men. It is a pity that he did not take up a more definite stand on the bonus question. It is not, of course, too late, and if he can still influence the mill-agents to pay the bonus, the deadlock can easily and promptly be terminated.

GOVERNOR TO MEET STRIKERS' COMMITTEE.

The Strike Committee representing the men will meet the Governor at the Secretariat at 12-30 p.m. when the whole position will be laid before His Excellency. The Committee was appointed at a meeting of the strikers held some fifteen days ago at the Working Men's Institute to negotiate with the Mill-owners' Association or to approach the Governor, whichever was feasible.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN POSITION

3 p.m. Wednesday.

There was no improvement in the strike position. The men are still firm in their demand of not going back to their work unless the bonus was granted to them. The payment of the bonus seems to be a prior condition to be fulfilled before the strikers can rejoin their work. The men kept to their houses yesterday, and did not even go near the mills.

Although unorganised and without any leadership, the men know one thing, and one thing only, and that is that they want their bonus to be paid to them. The meeting, on Tuesday evening, of the leaders was composed of two or three men only—that was to say of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting—and then too two or three of the members were no at all informed of the meeting. It is to seen whether the men are in a mood to listen to the advice of the leaders, or will respect any decision arrived at unless it acceptable to them. The men will not even agree now to the formation of Unions. They will not, in fact, listen to anything except to their demand or bonus.

TELEPHONE MEN'S STRIKE.

The telephone men's strike was of sho duration, and they returned to work after the management had promised them take their grievances into consideration.

SOVIET GREETINGS TO BOMBAY LABOUR

The following has been received from Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the General Secretary of the Bombay Labour Unions, and purports to emanate from Moscow.

"The Russian Union and International Propaganda Committee heartily greets you, textile workers of Bombay in the struggle that you have commenced."—A.P.

DOCKERS STRIKE.

3000 DOCKERS WORKING IN LONDON PORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Whereas most of the other ports are at a standstill, approximately 3000 dockers are working in the London docks to-day, being one fifth of the normal numer. 32 ships are discharging.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY COMMENCED.

LONDON, February 20.

The Court of Enquiry into the dock dispute, presided over by Mr. Halman Gregory K. C. who was accompanied by Mr. H. Boothman, Secretary of the Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Sir Andrew Duncan, Secretary of the Shipbuilding Employers Federation, opened at Law Courts this morning. Proceedings were open to the public. Neither of the disputants have briefed counsel. Mr. Earnest Bevin, opening for the dockers, said he did not propose to call witnesses but desired the Court to call witnesses from the other side. Sir Norman Hill, Vice-President of the Chamber of Shipping, was present representing the employers.—Reuter.

T. U. CONGRESS CONGRATULATES STRIKERS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Emergency Committee of the Trade Union Congress has passed a rasolution congratulating the transport workers and dockers on their magnificient stand, pledging the support of the British Trade Unionism and calling upon all the affiliated organisations to assist the strikers.—Reuter.

LONDON BUSMEN ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Over one thousand London busmen have struck work owing to dissatisfaction with the system of transferring men from one depot to another.—Reuter.

FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

MR. MACDONALD NOT GOING TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Persistent reports that Mr. MacDonald is contemplating resignation of the Foreign Secretaryship on account of ill-health are authoritatively denied. It is stated that the reports of his ill-health are unfounded. Reuter.

THE CAUVERY DISPUTE.

MYSORE VS. MADRAS COME TO MRETS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, February 18.

Governments of Madras and Mysore, have concluded to-day an agreement setting at nest the long pending cauvery dispute. Under the agreement, the Government of Madras give their consent to the Krishna Rajasagara project and as regards further extension a working arrangement has been secured to the advantage of both parties. The Government of Madras are as a part of the arrangement, enable to construct a water reservoir and the two Governments have consented the certain mutual limitations of the extension of irrigation in their respective territories.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION TALKED OUT.

SOME SWARAJIST DESERTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 20.

The no-confidence resolution of the combined Swarajya and Nationalist Parties moved by way adjournment of the House to-day at 5 p.m. was talked out at 7-15 p.m., when a motion for closure was defeated by 64 votes to 63. Two Mahomedan members of the Swaraj Party went over to the Government side and one Mahomedan Swarajya member remained neutral. Though voting took place on the question of closure and the motion was talked out, Government is taking it as its triumph.

DISALLOWANCE OF "NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION.

BENGAL COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, February 19.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, has made a statement giving the reasons for disallowing the motion in regard to no-confidence in the Ministers of which notice was given by a Swarajist member under standing order 72.

The statement says that the section which is relied upon is a standing order, and as such it cannot run counter to the rules framed under the Government of India Act. That Act lays down that rules may be framed under the Act for discussion of any subject. Specification rules and rules so made cannot be amended by the Indian Legislature or by any local Legislature under rule 22. The Governor is empowered to disallow any resolution or any part of a resoution on the grounds therein stated. The power of disallowance by His Excellency is conferred by the statute and cannot be abrogated or avoided by any standing order.

The scope of standing order 72 cannot be extended to cover an address which deals with matters of a controversial character, for, in that case any matter of public controversy could be discussed by the Council under cover of a formal address or a message through the President without His Excellency being able to make use of his constitutional power under rule 22. No question is involved in the present case of observence of or departure from Parliamentary traditions.

Proper and adequate occasions are providde by the constitution for the attainment of the object of the member. These arise in various ways. ... always open to the Council to defeat any bill which the Ministers may introduce or any proposals or requests for money which they may bring forward. Likewise it is in order to move a reduction or rejection of vote for their salary which will form part of the demands for grants and will be taken up next month. Another form of action is provided by a motion for the adjournment of the house to call attention to any specific action taken by the Ministers which can be held to constitute a definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrance. Lastly when the Ministers have placed themselves within the Control of the house by their action, a resolution may be tabled and, if admitted, will be balloted for at the commencement of a session in the usual way in company with other resolutions of which notice has been given. Such a resolution must be in the form of a recommendation to the Government and not to His Excellency direct.

THE PALATINATE.

END OF SEPARATISM.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 20.

According to news received from official British sources the situation in the Bavarian Palatinate is regarded as being on fair way to settlement. Practically all th places in the Palatinate have been evacuated by the Separatists who have concentrated at Speyer and who are estimated not to exceed 400 in number. Their disarmament it is understood, is being effected immediately by the French authorities. Some of the officials expelled by the Separatists have already resumed their functions. It is realised, however, that the position is still attended with difficulty an it is hoped that the German officials will not fail to show the necessary tact in carrying out their task of restoring normal administration. It is understood that th British Government in agreement to the Kreistag or the District Council executi the transitional measures has done so wi the stipulation that it cannot assent to the extension of powers of the Kreistag beyond what is strictly necessary for the attainment of the immediate objects namely restore order and working of the public services.—((B. O. W.).

THE REICHSTAG.

DISSOLUTION EXPECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Berlin.—Dissolution of the Reichstag is expected next week as a consequence of the Social Democrats' opposition to the Emergency Powers Act in its present form.—Reuter.

ITALO-YUGO-SLAV TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Belgrade.—The Chamber has ratified the agreement between Italy and Yugo-Slavia concluded in January last following the Little Entente Conference when the question of Fiume was finally settled.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION OF BUDGET.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT CONDEMNED.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Wednesday at the Town Hall at 2 p.m. under the presidency of Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtooia. A few minites before 2 p.m. a group photo was taken of the members of the Council. Before the beginning of the proceedings the Hon. President announced that if he allowed only 20 minutes for discussion of the Budget it would give opportunity to 36 members in three days to speak their views on the budget. Last year inordinate time was allowed and at the last day only five minutes were given to other members. He therefore urged the Hon. Members to confine their remarks to only twenty minutes.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau), in opening the discussion on the budget expressed his regret at the absence of Hon. Mr. H. S. L. Lawrence, the Finance Member and hoped he would soon recover and be amongst them once again. He then characterised at length the Budget but he was too low in his voice and inaudible to the press table and except a few words here and there, it was not possible to follow him. Mr. Lalji in the course of his speech expressed his doubts in regard to the retrenchment shown to have been effected by the Finance Member to the extent of Rs. 71 lakhs. He failed to see how this figure was arrived at. The Retrenchment Committee had recommended a cut of Rs. 83 lakhs and had also shown some ways and means to effect that retrenchment. He expressed his satisfaction that there was some increase in the Excise Revenue and a decrease in the consumption of liquor.

Mr. J. K. Mehta (Bombay City North) then said the Budget was extremely mechanical had not stirred the people because the people had no voice behind the financial statement. The budget statement was crude and unsympathetic and fell far short of what the commercial balance sheet ought to be. It did not matter, he said, how other Governments prepared their budgets, but he thought the financial statements of this Presidency should be prepared on a system followed by commercial concerns.

The speech of the Hon. Finance Member, he said, was only the echo of that grandios speech which was delivered in the very hall by Sir George Lloyd, the late Governor of Bombay, in order to place the case of the Civil Service before the Lee Commission and to show that India was not poor but was a very rich country. That inheritance, he said, had come down in the Financial Member's speech. The speach of the Financial Member, he said, was replete with expressions that India was not poor but a rich country. Dadabhoy Nowroji, Gokhale, Ranade and Mahatma Gandhi had repeatedly proved that India was the poorest country in the world, that a huge portion of the population hardly had a meal a day and had no clothes to cover their bodies. Even Mahatma Gandhi, out of sympathy for these poor people put on a loin cloth and therefore the Government should try to make the country less expensive. Continuing he said the average salary of an official in Japan was Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 per month against four times the amount in India and India was told that she got efficiency in return, but, he submitted, that efficiency was too costly for her. The fact was that every village in India was seething with discontent for British justice and administration. He was glad to see that the *Ma Bap* system of administration had ceased to exist since the gospel of Mahatma Gandhi was preached to the people. He then dwelt on the situation of Borsad whose people were bowed down with terrorism by the outlaws on the one hand and the police on the other and asked why the Government did not start a corps of civic guards for the protection of the people?

Coming to the Excise Department, he said, they were told that Government had the best sympathy for temperance. The Government, he said, humonrously, had sympathy for Swadeshi and Swaraj also (laughter) but when they really looked to the Excise figures and policy of the Government their true nature of sympathy for temperance was revealed. He intimated the Government, however, that if Government did not revise their Excise policy, the Swarajists would again start picketting of liquor shops as they believed in civil disobedience. He then dwelt on the Development Department and the Sukkur Barrage Scheme and said they had brought about tremendous depression in the trade, as was indicated in the high rate of interest of the Imperial Bank which was 9 per cent. Then there was an item in the Budget for agency Police which (though was maintained by this Government, and sanction obtained from the Legislative Council, it was not amenable to the laws of this Presidency. The late Mr. Manshukhlal Mehta and Mr. Manilal Kothari were deported by the instrumentality of this Agency Police and when the question was brought in the Council. The Hon. the Home Member evaded the question. Mr. Mansukhlal has now passed away. Mr. Manilal was still suffering injustice from the instrumentality of the Agency Police.

CUT IN SALARIES.

Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) regretted the increasing expenditure of the presidency and urged for a drastic cut in the salaries of Government servants all round. He impressed upon the necessity of abolishing of time scale pay.

EFFICIENCY BUDGET?

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) said the system of Government as it was administered now was bound to come to an end because it was manned by foreigners who were in every respect not in touch with the people of the country. The men born and brought up in this country were far more able to govern than the foreigners however learned and however good they may be. In

(Continued on next page.)

MR. HORNIMAN IN EXILE.

DEBATE ON MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION.

HOME MEMBER'S UNDIGNIFIED SNEER.

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

Yesterday's debate on Mr. V. J. Patel's resolution on Mr. B. G. Horniman's release was interesting for more reasons than one. In the first place, it showed how fundamentally the bureaucracy remains not merely unresponsive to Indian public opinion but autocratic in spite of all the window-dressing of "constitutional changes." In the second place, the House had an almost instinctive unanimity, pro-Government members like Mr. N. M. Dumasia and nominated members like Mr. Abdul Kassam supporting Mr. Patel. Moreover, the speeches delivered were all of a fairly good level revealing the different speakers' anxiety for the safeguard of an elementary human right as well as their personal regard and even attention for Mr. Horniman. It was only a minor but significant aspect of the debate that persons who are charged with creating racial bitterness should support so strongly the case of an Englishman and the victims of an Oriental despotic tradition should plead for individual freedom while two Englishmen who are supposed to shed nothing save sweet light around and be the inhabitants of the land of liberty deny an Englishman the right to move anywhere in the British Empire. Sir Malcolm Hailey, as ever, was in a fighting mood and in replying to the reasonable case put by Mr. Patel, he again threw off all mask and revealed the true character of the reformed administration. But his speech was incoherent and weak and was consistent only in its obstinate refusal to do bare justice to a man and its refusal to give any reason for it. The Home Member said he would not go into the merits of the case, would not discuss the reasons for the deportation, would not adduce evidence, as though there were any, for such a step. Surely such a discussion was absolutely pertinent and even vital if Mr. Horniman is still going to be refused to return to India and surely the House was not discussing Mr. Horniman's stay in England from the point of view of his health. Immediately, however, Sir Malcolm contradicted himself by saying that Mr Horniman was still a danger to the public peace of India and the grounds explicitly left unstated by him and therefore mysterious, still held good and Government's view was still there. He said the real venue of the decision was not Delhi but London and when Mr. D. Chamanlal, in a timely interruption, pointed out that what Mr. Montague had said in the House of Commons was precisely the reverse. Sir M. Hailey brushed aside the objection by remarking that the passport authorities were responsible for not allowing Mr. Horniman to return, but that these authorities consulted the Governments of India and Bombay, neither of whom were prepared to revise their recommendation. What an extraordinary use of power to issue passports! Sir M. Hailey had it both ways and the House could not understand what was meant by "the real decision was in the hands of the Secretary of State while the opinion of the Governments in India and Bombay was unaltered."

A POWERFUL SPEECH.

Mr. Jinnah made one of the finest speeches heard during the session and certainly the best during yesterday's debate. He was clear, vigorous and informed and spoke with considerable feeling. He held that the liberty of a man is the dearest thing to the constitution and burnt with genuine indignation at such a discreditable violation of freedom. He was shocked to hear a reply of the character given by the Home Member's summary declaration and the humiliating procedure of preventing a man's return by withholding passport. He asked amidst loud applause: "Is this what a civilised Government should do?" and concluded that the action under consideration was the biggest blot on the British administration and its sense of justice. He effectively destroyed the myth of the charge of soft-nosed bullets, but rather charged the authorities for keeping up the "Chronicle" correspondent's telegram contradicting his previous impression which was admitted to be plausible even by the Government communique. He damned the story of free distribution of copies of the "Chronicle" to troops as a lie deliberately manufactured. He repeatedly challenged the Home Member to deny the truth of his statement but the Home Member, whose face was a study, sat dumb with head bowed down not in shame but in silence.

Mr. Wilson made the amazing declaration that no Englishman had a good word to say for Mr. Horniman and he was not admitted to the English clubs to which Mr. Ranga Iyer (who has grown a beard since his imprisonment) thumping the table vehemently at the end of every stop, replied that that was because Mr. Horniman did not belong to the Imperial or imperious ruling caste as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald rightly called the Britishers in India and that no Englishman would say such a thing about another Englishman, while Mr. D. Chamanlal also retorted that Mr. Horniman belonged to another clubs open to all honest men, but where the rest of his community had still to follow him.

AN UNDIGNIFIED SNEER.

There was, of course, the inevitable clash between the member from the Punjab and his future Governor. Mr. Chamanlal blamed the Home Member for denying that the final move was in the hands of the Government here, but Sir Malcolm being anxious not to face the issue sidetracked it to a question of personal responsibility and sneered that he did not shirk his responsibility by appointing a dummy editor at a critical moment. Sir Malcolm Hailey turned back and waited to see if the thrust had gone home to the ex-editor of the Lahore "Nation." There was a regular string of points of order at this. Mr. D. Chamanlal asked whether Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru who were the proprietors did not appoint the editors. Another member enquired whether a *sub judice* trial like the Akalis' to which the Home Member referred to by name was in order and Pandit Motilal Nehru questioning the propriety or relevancy of the remark. The sneer was entirely undignified, but not unusual from the quarters where it came.

The debate ended with Sir M. Hailey's speech who could not reply to Mr. Jinnah's searching and disconcerting query why the Government did not prosecute Mr. Horniman if his editing of the "Chronicle" again was a public danger. There were two distinct impressions left in the minds of every impartial observer—first, that as, Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas suggested, an Englishman's advocacy of the Indian case is unpardonable to the bureaucracy, and second, that, as Mr. V. J. Patel said in his final speech amidst applause, it was no use their passing these pious resolutions so long as they were not prepared to resort to action.

GOVT'S HEAVY DEFEAT.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S NEXT MOVE

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, February 19.

By seventy-six against forty-eight votes the Legislative Assembly carried amidst loud non-official applause, Pt. Motilal's amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's resolution on constitutional reforms. The Nationalist Party may well take pride on achieving this result in spits of the vote catching speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey at the close of the debate. A glance at the division list will prove to your readers that Dr. S. K. Datta and Mr. N. M. Joshi, both nominated members, refused to be drawn away by the bait which Government offered in the form of departmental enquiry as against the national demand for a representative Round Table Conference to draft a scheme for presentation to Parliament. Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. N. M. Samarth, nominated members from Madras and Bombay respectively and Mr. N. M. Dumasia and elected member from Bombay were among the distinguished forty-eight to vote against popular side. One can understand Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. N. M. Samarth voting with Government but it is somewhat difficult to believe the attitude of Mr. Dumasia an elected member who is proud of being the representative of the race of Dadabhoy Naoroji's and Pherozesha Mehta's and who was himself responsible for giving notice of a resolution for a Round Table Conference. Mr. I. C. Goswami, whip of the Nationalist Party was so busy in sending his friends to the right lobby that he was himself punished by being locked out of the division with the result that his vote was not recorded. Mr. Kabirudin Ahmed whose ardent nationalism has waned in his unsuccessful efforts to lead a Moslem Party felt himself among the neutrals and thus discharged his duties to the electors who sent him. That Government were bound to press for division on the question and get themselves defeated was a foregone conclusion. But that they should have drawn away even a few Indians to their side is to the credit of Sir Malcolm Hailey.

Government however remained obdurate. They made no announcement of any kind much to the deep disappointment of the non-official members and the visitors who had expected a change of heart in Government. No wonder that the Swarajists who wanted to extend the hand of fellowship to Government benches and the independents who have come to remove the defects in the reforms machinery by a complete revision of the act all votes against Government and in favour of Pandit Motilal Nehru's proposition. Now therefore the die is cast and the struggle has commenced. The next step is the adoption of a policy of obstruction, which will commence on the tenth March in a perfectly constitutional manner and the Viceroy's certifications in an equally constitutional manner.

ANOTHER PROLONGED DEBATE.

But it was not without another prolonged debate that this decision was taken. No less than eight members participated and the occupants of visitors galleries included the members of the Lee Commission. The European members of the Lee Commission have found in the proceedings an inkling of the true non-official mind in India on the question of Swaraj in which is included the Indianisation of services and the impression they carried must be of great help in arriving at a correct judgment. There were also distinguished representatives of the Indian States in the visitors' galleries and they too understood the heart of British India beating in unison with their own inward desire for freedom from British domination. In a word every one was disappointed nay disgusted at the cruel way in which Government treated the national demand for a Round Table Conference. Indeed, Sir Malcolm Hailey declared that no British representative will sit in a Round Table Conference with the object and for the purpose mentioned by the non-official speakers.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal who was the first to initiate to-day's discussion almost brought the ceiling down while moving for a representative committee but the Assembly rejected his proposition and emphatically denied his assumption that the Swarajists had accepted the Reforms Act as the basis for arguing amendments in the constitution. Mr. Ali Muzaman Choudhri brought in the inevitable Hindu-Moslem discord but his arguments were ably met by Mr. Yakub who in a striking speech emphasised that the establishment of responsible Government was the only remedy for all the causes of discontent in this country. Sir Sivaswami Iyer spoke as usual like a Liberal weighed down by a heavy sense of extra-constitutionalism. He is a believer in responsible Government by stages and that without the help of British no good is possible in India. "We must give them more time to understand India" observed the protagonist of the Liberals and Pandit Shyamlal Nehru queried, "have not we given the Britishers 170 years to understand us?" But Sir Sivaswamy Iyer could not hear this pertinent query and counselled more patience on his fellow Indians. Mr. Shunmukan Chetty in a speech, which was applauded by the house, asked Government not to manufacture a constitution behind the back of the Indian non-officials. The revision of the Government of India Act is an urgent necessity in view of the failure of dyarchy in provinces. Mr. Chettiar who was a Council Secretary in the Madras Legislature declared it as his conviction that dyarchy was a miserable failure. He quoted Sir P. Rajagopalachari's views that if Indians were to wait till 1929 for the next instalment of reforms the members of the Legislature must be sent to a Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Rangachariar replying to the debate considered it a triumph for non-officials to have seen Sir Malcolm Hailey, who was opposed to all reforms last year, now willing to allow at least a departmental enquiry into the defects of the working of the reforms machinery. He disbelieved the prophets of evil and urged the Government of India not to pretend to be earnest but to be really earnest in their endeavours.

SIR MALCOLM'S POOR PERFORMANCE

The speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey in summing up the debate was unexpectedly petulant and offensive. He had to plead a very weak case before an array of sound critics and he was, therefore, trying his best with his eloquence and imagination. He attempted hundred times to misquote and misrepresent non-officials from their past utterance but Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas stopped him and corrected him at every stage. Sir Malcolm addressed himself to the amendment of Pandit Motilal by adhering to the departmental enquiry and opposing the Round Table Conference. He regretted that there should be mistrust in English people who gave liberal institutions to India and averred that the only hope for a solution was by willing co-operation of all parties to work the Reform Act successfully.

When the division was declared Government was found heavily defeated thus the curtain is down. The next scene of the drama is awaited with keen interest.

TOWARDS HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

PLEA FOR A "GOVERNMENT PACT."

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

After question time to-day, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad moved that Government may take steps to give gradual effect to the following:—(1) In a province where Mahomedans are in a majority they will get 52 per cent. and non-Mahomedans 48; and (2) where the non-Mahomedans are in a majority they will get 75 per cent. and the Mahomedans 25 per cent. of the representation in both the Indian and provincial legislatures and Government services as far as possible.

He quoted in extenso the Bengal Provincial Pact and the Indian National Pact in support of the principle embodied in the resolution. He advised the Government not to stand on prestige and pleaded on behalf of the accepted minority. The resolution was modest, in as much he did not that it should be given effect to at once but gradually. Mr. Kabiruddin compared the Moslem population of each province with that of other communities there and pointed out that the figures he had mentioned were justified.

NATIONALIST OPPOSITION.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub opposed the resolution and remarked that the Assembly was not the proper place to draw up a pact. The question was very thorny and intricate and mentioned that the Bengal Pact had been opposed not only by Hindus but also by Mahomedans. For instance, the Mahomedans of his province (U. P.) were opposed to it. He said the question could be solved by drawing up a National Pact.

Mr. Kabiruddin: I do not want a National Pact. I want a Government Pact.

Mr. Gulam Bari from Punjab said the proportion given in the resolution did not ask for much and in fact in certain respects it was lower than that in the Lucknow Pact. He admitted that in two provinces the Mahomedans had to sacrifice and in others the Hindu, but without sacrifice they could not work. He emphasised that Swaraj could be maintained only by keeping the Mahomedans well contented and satisfied and mentioned the special claim of the Mahomedans who formed a majority of the Indian Army. He said the National Pact was not drawn at present and the resolution merely asked Government to keep those propositions in view. If they later decided upon a pact it would be substituted for the proportions suggested in the resolution.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar quoted Mr. Gandhi's message urging the Hindus to be large-hearted and give the Mahomedans the concessions they desired and it was in that spirit that he would whole-heartedly support the resolution if it went to a division, but he felt that Mr. Ahmed should not have brought this resolution in the Assembly and would do better by withdrawing it.

PANDIT MOTILAL APPEALS FOR PATIENCE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru pointed out that the resolution passed by the House yesterday by a decisive majority laid down that the question of minorities be considered among others by the proposed Round Table Conference. After passing that resolution the House would be stultifying itself by adopting Mr. Ahmed's proposal without discussing it in the Round Table Conference. The House had voted for the Conference which it thought was the most effective means of settling communal differences. Government had been given time and full opportunity to do the right thing. But if Government did not respond he assured. Mr. Ahmed that he and his colleagues had a way to do the right thing independently of the Government. He assured him of his fullest sympathy and also that the Round Table Conference which must soon take place would also decide this communal question satisfactorily. In his letter addressed to Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Gandhi had made it perfectly clear that he was going to devote his life to Hindu-Muslim unity. Many great men had tried to solve this question before, but it was Mr. Gandhi alone who had brought the Muslim lion and the gentle cow of Hinduism together. He believed that if Government had not interrupted the process by the incarceration of Mr. Gandhi, Hindu-Muslim unity would have been accomplished as a lasting fact. He assured that honest, sincere and strong effect would be made in their Round Table Conference to meet the Mahomedan point of view. He was a firm believer in Hinduism, but also yielded to none in his admiration of the Church of Islam.

Referring to Mr Doraiswami's support Pandit Motilal said Mr. Doraiswami coming from Madras did not realise the importance of the proceedings. It was this difference about percentages that had caused Hindu-Muslim differences in Upper India. Moreover, the Assembly was incapable of discussing and deciding on such questions and Government was the last body to be approached to remove these difficulties. It was by mutual understanding between themselves alone that they could solve it. He said Mr. Yakub had asked yesterday what law Government had enacted to remove differences between the two communities. The speaker differed and believed that Government did well in not legislating on this question.

DEBATE POSTPONED.

Mr. Schamnad, from Malabar, proposed postponement of the debate till the end of March, but the Home Member pointed out that under the procedure of the House this was not possible. He, at the same time, assured that Government did not desire to see differences on this matter and desired to see the two great communities settle their differences amicably without Government interference. Mr. Schamnad thereupon moved the adjournment of the resolution *sine die* which was carried.

The next resolution on the agenda stood in the name of Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar urging that the 18th of March, the day of Mr. Gandhi's incarceration, be declared a national holiday, but when called upon by the President Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar did not move it.

HIGH COURT REFORMS.

Mr. Rangachariar next moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to take necessary steps to get Section 101 of the Government of India Act amended (a) so as to make it clear that the Chief Justice of a High Court must be such Barrister, Advocate or Pleader of a High Court as if referred to in the Section; and (b) also to provide that not less than three-fourths of the Judges of a High Court, including the Chief Justice but excluding additional judges, must be such barristers, advocates or pleaders."

He said his motion wanted to remove the anachronism in the Act. The conditions which had necessitated proportions about judges did not exist to-day when the Indian Bar had won the reputation and the admiration of the English Bench and Bar. He said India was following the English system of jurisprudence and in England, the High Court was entirely recruited from the Bar while his resolution did not go so far and still left one-fourth for the selection of judges from the judicial services. He pointed out that his proposition was not racial. He would not mind English barristers in India being appointed judges, but he stood for a principle and added that when the Law membership was going to barristers, there was no reason why the Act should not be amended to remove anomalies.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, replying, said he was glad to note that there was still some one who moved an amendment of the Government of India Act and not abolish it as was stated yesterday. He thought there was still the possibility to appeal to Parliament to set the situation right. He announced that Government agreed that the Government of India Act should be amended to permit permanent appointment of vakils as High Court judges, but pointed out that by accepting Mr. Rangachariar's resolution confining the appointment of Chief Justice to the Bar, the field for selection would be narrowed. The Government would not be able to appoint a Chief Justice from the provincial judicial service or the I. C. S. if any really efficient person was available.

As for the question of the percentage of service-men in the High Court, he said this question was now the subject of examination by the Lee Commission and the Bar Committee. The Government could not, therefore, announce any decision till the reports of these two bodies were considered. He agreed to this extent with Mr. Rangachariar that the existing percentages required a change, but what change would be made he could not say. He pointed out the risk of limiting too much the scope for service-men from getting High Court judgeships. Unlike England, India had a very big judicial service and if they wanted the very best men for this service, they must hold out to them proper prospects for promotion to the Bench. Moreover, the limitation suggested by Mr. Rangachariar would limit the scope of those already in the employ, who naturally and normally looked to promotion to the Bench. He admitted that the English system depended on the Bar alone but in other countries, particularly France, whose judicial system was praised by Lord Bryce, this was not so.

Mr. Rangachariar said as the question was under consideration he would ask the Government to keep his proposal in view and withdrew his resolution.

The House then rose for lunch.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

SWARAJISTS ABSENT FROM ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, February 20.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning to consider the demands for supplementary grants. The Swarajists were absent and did not take part in to-day's proceedings. The Independents took part. The president announced the committee of five on public petitions consisting of Mr. Rangachariar (Chairman), Sir Henry Stanyon, Haji Wajiuddin, Raja Raghunandan Singh and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

On the motion of Sir Malcolm Hailey the House agreed to elect seven members to sit on the Advisory Publicity Committee.

Sir Basil Blackett moved the demands for supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 1,28,05,000. He explained that the presentation of these demands did not mean that the Government budget estimates had exceeded by this amount, but that under certain specific heads they had exceeded the estimates. He assured that the savings under other heads would counter balance the excess in others and added that the demands placed before the Assembly had been agreed to by the Standing Finance Committee.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The refusal to grant a passport to Mr. Horniman is so outrageously iniquitous that it is not necessary to waste any words on it. At present I am only concerned with one aspect of the discussion in the Assembly. Besides, it may also be of some value to the present Governor of Bombay to know how his predecessor had behaved in the matter. On one occasion when I had the "honour" of having an interview with Sir George Lloyd, we had a discussion in regard to Mr. Horniman. I am averse from communicating to a newspaper any conversation which takes place between individuals on private occasions, but since this is a matter of great public importance I feel that I ought to let the public know what the last Governor had said in regard to the prosecution of Mr. Horniman. After the discussion had lasted for several minutes I said: "Why do not you prosecute him?" Said Sir George Lloyd: "Oh, but he never wanted to be prosecuted." I was staggered to hear such a piece of audacious dishonesty. I offered to get a cable from Mr. Horniman expressing his willingness to take his trial and an undertaking to be present without surety, whenever required, in any Court of Law. With this, the conversation closed. I never heard from Sir George Lloyd any more.

The other matter brought into discussion in the Assembly is by an English gentleman (Mr. Wilson) who is reported to have said that Mr. Horniman was not or would never have been admitted to any English Club in Bombay. For the information of your readers, and the gentleman himself, I think, it is necessary to set down the fact that Mr. Horniman never desired to be either a member or guest of any English Club in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. AZAD.

Feb. 20.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page).

order to induce these foreigners to this country he said special allowances were given because they were not accustomed to climate, special passage was given and leave and all sorts of allowance, 40 per cent. for this, 20 per cent. for that (laughter). Also they were given special privileges which they did not enjoy in their own country (laughter). When they came to this country they wanted to become Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners and they required Personal Assistants and Deputy Assistants (laughter) and what not. He asked if the Budget placed before them was an efficiency budget? (laughter). He said that was the system of the government which the Swaraj Party had come forward to mend or end (renewed laughter.) Coming to the Development Department and Sukkur Barrage Scheme he said, it was not in the interests of the masses of this country but it was alleged for the benefit of the foreign manufacturers and tradesmen and the unemployed and the way it was carried out gave colour to the story. The post of the Director of Development was a misnomer. He thought Director of Destruction should be the proper designation. The Hon Finance Member had told them in his speech that the Development Scheme would give the people free light and air and rays of the sun. He never heard more astounding statement than that before. Lakhs and crores of rupees were being spent to give free rays of the sun to the people? (laughter). He really wondered if the scheme was in the interest of the masses or the manufacturers and destructive scheme and must be brought there ought to be more frank and honest statement on the subject. It was a gambling and destructive scheme and must be brought to an end.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) said Bombay Presidency was four times more heavily taxed than Great Britain. In Greeat Britain they had only one master, while in Bombay Presidency they had two masters, viz., Provincial and Imperial. The people of Bombay Presidency were so much pressed with taxation that it was a miracle that they were keeping their bodies and souls together. He urged the Government to remove the ban placed on Mr. B. G. Horniman and to rescind the deportation order.

Mr S. K. Dev (Khandesh) said the administration of the Presidency was very costly while nothing was done to promote industrial education.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatker (Poona) thought if the resolutions were taken first and then the Budget it would have given the new recruits some time to think on the Budget. The Budget gave him an impression that the alien bureaucracy was employed for the richer classes only. The city contributed a crore of rupees but it did not employ a single pie in the interest of the poor. Then the Mulshi Petha scheme would submerge about 50 villages, so that the rich who lived in their bungalows in Bombay might be richer still. He denounced the excise policy of the Government and urged to introduce total prohibition in one single area just to make a start in the beginning and see the result at the end of the year.

The Council at this stage adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

The latest—and I hope not the last—achievement of the "New Era" was a red velvet canopy of doubtful origin hanging over the President's head I imagined that the Swaraists were shocked at the costly display and the waste of money on foreign stuff. I hoped they would come forward to advise its replacement by Khadi. None, however, cared to do so. I was disappointed, but felt a little consoled by the absence of the usual scarlet livery on the sepoys round about the Chamber.

* * * *

When the general discussion on the budget was opened to-day, Mr. Lalji Naranji was first to speak. He spoke for over twenty minutes but not a syllable of his long speech could be heard either in the visitors' or the Press Gallery. Rao Sahib Desai had none of the title-holder's spirit. His indictment of dyarchy and ministerial irresponsibility was a performance worthy of a Swarajist. But he spoke too haltingly.

* * * *

Perfect success attended Mr. J. K. Mehta's maiden speech. It was clear, forcible and modest. The officials quailed before his shrewd attacks. He called a spade, a spade. He was not grateful to Government even for the release of Mahatmaji. For, he said, it showed only a change of mental attitude and not of heart. Mr. Mehta concentrated his attack on the budget and condemned it to ridicule because it was just what it cannot help being, as it was prepared by a soulless system with no feeling of sympathy for Indians. "Do you call it a prosperity budget?" he asked; and Mr. Cadell shuddered visibly "Is India's administration really the least costly in the world or were you joking?" And the acting Finance Member hung his head. Mr. Mehta quoted some uncomfortable figures with the result that some Government members grew angry and shouted and hissed. Even the Hon European Official Member who was seated in front of me and was unconcernedly drawing a caricature of Rai Sahib Desai sat up and began to murmur.

* * * *

Jayasukhlal's last words had all tone of menace under which the Government benches totally collapsed. "We are still non-co-operators. We continue to believe in Civil Disobedience and picketing. If you do not stop the immoral traffic in liquor, well, we shall resort to picketing and Civil Disobedience. Be warned." This was what he said in effect. Ministers and Mr. Cadell looked up to the President, but Sir Ibrahim was unconcerned.

I liked Mr. R. G. Pradhan's closely reasoned speech which, however would have impressed me more but for some affectation in delivery. Mr. Surve is sure to gain by experience. Mr. R. G. Pradhan's voice is not bad. Mr. G. Patel speaks well but should modulate his voice if he does not wish to lull his listeners to sleep as he did to-day.

* * * *

Mr. K. F. Nariman rose and wages an uncompromising war against the bureaucracy. When he was speaking amidst constant and uninterrupted non-official cheering, I was afraid, for the sake of the dumb millions, lest civilian members who heard him might lose their patience and announce their resignations. Fortunately, for India, they did not; but showed an admirable amount of patience. Mr. Nariman charged them with extravagance. He found them guilty of plunder. He mercilessly exposed their fallacy of cheap administration and called it a deliberate falsehood, not worth a moment's scrutiny. He called them men who couldn't find employment in their own hand. Government members quailed, it is true, but with their well-known solicitude for the masses they assumed a patient and forgiving attitude. I am very much afraid that the fate of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme has been sealed for ever by Mr. Nariman's speech, if I may anticipate the decision of the House. Then what would become of the free sun and air promised to the poor by Mr. Cadell?

124 (A) IN ANDHRA.

"CONGRESS" EDITOR SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Feb. 18.

Sjt. K. Ramchandra Rao, Editor of the newspaper "Congress" has been sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment each on two charges of publishing seditious articles and promoting enmity between classes.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

We are circulating with to-day's issue an appeal issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for enrolment of members to the Congress along with a form of memberships. The Gandhi Month is a month of trial for every patriotic Indian. Joining the Congress will be an earnest of his sincerity to answer the call of his country. Those citizens of Bombay who are not already members of the Congress, will, we trust, fill in the form of membership and post it.

OIL CONCESSIONS.

OVERTURES TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Shanghai.—The China Press learns that Mitsui and Company have made overtures to the Chinese Government with regard to the oil concessions in Turkestan, while Guggenheim's are despatching a surveying mission shortly from America.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Simla message of February 19th says:—

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity and probably of near origin was recorded on the Simla seismograph shortly after midnight.

Adelaide.—In a cricket match, Victoria made 454, of which Hartkopf made 31. South Australia made 191. Keating took 6 wickets for 72 runs. They then followed on and made 256, to which Murray contributed 91. Grimmet took 8 wickets for 86.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

(BY LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.)

II*

With the University directly in charge of all the departments of higher studies by means of its own professoriat, its own libraries, laboratories, sculpture school and painting gallery, as well as in control of the faculties which are now conspicuous by their absence from the University curricula, there will be only two great problems for the reorganisers to fight with. Both of these have been adumberated in the articles of Fr. Blatter, but he has not suggested in every instance effective remedies for the evils or shortcomings he has noted. I shall rush in where he has feared to tread. The first problem consists in the relationship of the transformed, modernised, teaching University with its constituent colleges in the city of Bombay, and the second, with those in the Presidency at large. Let us begin with the end. The mofussil colleges of a territorial University like Bombay's tend to be treated as the Cinderella of the family. Why should they put up with such a step-motherly behaviour from the *alma mater?* The obvious answer that they cannot help it while the University is nothing more than a geographical expression will not avail those who see in the provinces making up the administrative unit called the Presidency of Bombay excellent, convenient cultural units by themselves to form the nucleus of local universities of their own. Poona and Ahmedabad, Karachi and Belgaum have enough local culture and tradition of their own not to be lost or denationalised in the necessarily cosmopoitan crowd of Bombay influences. Why cannot they have universities of their own, if Dacca and Patna could be Bolshevists,—I mean seceders,—from the parent stock of Calcutta and found their own little universities? Sinews of war, did you say? Yes, they may be wanting, but they can be found. I suggest two methods, which, of course, a centralised, denationalised University like the bureaucratic apology of Bombay for that glorious name cannot attempt, but which the humanised local Universities can perfectly well tap. There are plenty of funds in our accumulated charities of ages which are going to waste, if not to the positive injury of the people, which may well be utilised for this purpose of giving the rising youth of the country the most liberal education we can command. Has any one ever computed the immense wealth locked up in our religious institutions and foundations that go back to prehistoric times? My friend Prof. Shah, in a moment of forgetfulness or enthusiasm, estimated the hundreds of crores that still await the conjurers' wand for being converted into happy homes for contented humanity in India in the mosques and temples and Muths and Vihars of all the myriad communities of India. I am sceptic if he can secure them for his dream of an industril regeneration of India, even if he were made to-morrow the Finance Minister of the country. But the purpose of education? Surely that is not very far from the purpose and intention of the original donors, who by the way were our own fathers! Their souls must find their journey through purgatory, or whatever substitute any of us has for the purpose, very much abridged if the money they had so thoughtfully set aside as a bribe for their God is turned to the use they must have now found out was the only good use of the spoils of their lifetime. I know, of course, the suggestion sounds heretical. It even appears to be somewhat dishonourable in that it seems like taking back what was once a free gift. But is it really a resumption of a free gift. Is it really like Henry VIII.s disestablishment of the Monasteries on which some good few colleges of Oxford have flourished? I think not. And in any case there must be room for consideration of the suggestion. For a modern University, which might cost anywhere from five lakhs upwards, I see no chance in the mofussil centres I have named short of a diversion of a part of our accumulated charity funds.

Wanted a New Ideal.

And even then the problem is but half solved. The professoriat must be inspired with a new ideal in place of the modern commercialism that defiles and corrupts the modern teacher. In the highest seats of the teaching profession, we want missionaries not mercenaries. You cannot expect the British bureaucracy in charge of the teaching insitutions of the country to countenance any other ideal for the Professor except that of getting rich the quickest way one can. The men they sent out or could spare must necessarily represent a lower mentality, bar, of course, a few outstanding exceptions like a Mackichan or a Blatter, or a Selby even. But the bulk of the selfless men who have exalted the educational profession in modern India are professional missionaries, who have found in educating youth not an insurance against unemployment, but an avocation for the spirit. Their example, however, does not reach through to the later or newer strata of the professorial formation. It would, of course, be absurd to expect any strata of professorial formations. It would, of course, be absurd to expect any one of the lay professors now engaged with the University or colleges to indulge in a self-denying ordinance. They would probably be misunderstood, if they tried the experiment, most grievously. Still, I cannot help recalling the remark made by a Professor of History before the Lee Commission at Madras, giving evidence on behalf of the Madras Officers' Association, that you cannot get the best of education while the professors are paid slaves of the bureaucracy. Can we not obviate the evil of mercenary service in the highest of our teaching ranks? Can we not make them turn their gaze from their travelling and sumptuary allowance their local and personal allowance, their Pensions and Provident Funds to something more kin to spiritual guidance? Once more I turn to the religious foundations for aid in the gigantic problem facing us in the reconstruction of Universities. Our Sadhus of all sects have been maintained through all the ages as veritable parasites, save and except the little spiritual nutrition they have occasionally thought it prudent to allow the laity. The Fakirs and Sanyasis may not now consist of men out of whom we can make a replica of Richelieu's noble Academie Francaise; but in the land of Vashistha and Vishwamitra, shall we prove such utter, unspeakable renegades as not to find a dozen men for each University centre who could devote their life to the moulding of a new generation? Even if we despair of the professional religious people to help us out of the dilemma all at once, I do not despair of the lay professor rising to the height of his calling. If a Rash Behari Ghose could offer his Alma Mater the savings of a lifetime, and still accept it as an honour to be an honorary Professor in the University, refuse to despair of the professorial recruitment by the relatively poorer universities in the outlying centres, which, however, have a culture and traditions they nor we can afford to ignore.

Opportunities for Merchant Princes.

The mofussil Universities in the Presidency should thus be founded on the charities of this deathless country, not on the niggardly subventions of a foreign bureaucracy, or a dehumanised Government native or anen. Their staff must be recruited from the men or monks who rise above the weakness of Vanity Fair. But what of Bombay? It is a new city and has not the accumulations of its provincial sisters. But it is a rich city, in compensation. Father Blatter has made a shrewd hit when he asks the University to be brought more into touch with the business world of Bombay, for that way alone lies salvation. There has, for example, been a craze for statues for the public men who di after a record of good service to the State and the community. But even Bombay should think is too poor, or ought to be too practical, to afford to spend lavishly on street decorations for the benefit of foreign artists. I connot believe that if the Bom bay University were sufficiently vulgarised —I prefer the expression to the more common cant of popularisation,—and if it made an earnest attempt, it could not found a Ghokhale Chair of Economics or Dadabhoy Chair of Politics or a Ranade Chair of Philosophy, or a Gandhi Chair of Ethics, or a Tata Chair of Industrial Chemistry, or Vithaldas Thackersey Chair of Experimental Finance, or a Morarji Goculdas Chair of Navigations, or a David Sassoon Chair of Aeronauties, or Petit Chair of Experimental Physics. I leave out the Maharajas of the Presidency, for I have never found a Maharaja with the heart of a merchant prince quite apart from the fact that the process of restitution the Maharajas would have to undergo if the above recommendations for provincial universities is accepted. The merchant princes of Bombay now waste their moneys because we have no such institution as a Censor morum, while we have a flourishing race course and a by-no means dismantled Foras Road. Besides, they know a good thing for themselves, when they see it; and the expansion of the University activities in the ways I have suggested cannot but redound to the eventual aggrandisement of the millionaries. A dozen Chairs for th Bombay University will not need thirty lakhs for foundation and maintenance and this thirty lakhs would suffice to metamorphose the University, not only by freeing it from the incubus of a precarious Government grant, but also of a perennial government interference. The writing is writ large on the wall. Let him who reads it understand and benefit by it

*The first article appeared in our issue of 19th instant.

FRENCH ELECTORAL REFORM

STRONG OPPOSITION IN SENATE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Paris.—Having won the day on the most controversial features of the Finance Bill, namely the authorisation of Government to reduce the expenditure by a decree and increase taxes generally by 20 per cent, Government is now faced with a hard battle in the Senate on the Electoral Reform Bill The Democrates of the left wing who are in a majority in the Senate oppose the modified form of proportional representation which is a feature of the Bill as passed by the Chamber and demand a return to the old majority system, but it is anticipated that many will abstain from voting in order not to overthrow the Government on a question not regarded as of national importance. It is noteworthy that Customs due on goods imported from abroad are exempted from the 20 per cent increased taxation.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC THROUGH BRITISH ZONE.

AGREEMENT FOR WORKING

LEAFIELD, Feb. 20.

Information has been received here that the Allied and German railway experts who have been meeting at Mainz have reached an agreement on all Technical details of the protocol for the working of traffic through the British Zone in Germany which was recently concluded between their respective Governments. Practical application of the protocol is now proceeding smoothly in the British zone. The Siegburg-Hennef line has been re-opened and the Railway traffic generally has already been improved.—(B. O. W.)

FALL OF THE FRANC.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

On the Stock Exchange to-day French franc fell to 105 and Belgian 125.—Reuter.

DOCKERS' STRIKE.

MEDIATION BEING CONSIDERED.

COURT OF ENQUIRY SET UP.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 20.

The hopes that a way may be found towards a settlement of the dock dispute are being revived by the action of the Government in setting up a Court of Inquiry and also by summoning of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to consider the question of mediation. The value of the Court of Inquiry will be in fact that disputants will be arraigned before the bar of public opinion which in the end must be the determining factor. The Court will hold its first formal sitting tomorrow and this will be open to any one. The Court has, however, no power to enforce its findings and no undertaking has been given either by the employers or men to accept them. The Court will examin very thoroughly all the matters pertainin to the dispute. The employers will be asked to furnish all details as to why they oppose the full demand of the men for two shillings per day and the men will be asked to show that their demand is a just one. It has been frequently stated that many employers are willing to concede full two shillings and it is expected that the Court will invite evidence from such employers as well as from those who are opposed to the increase of two shillings.

DOCKERS' LAWYER.

The case for the men will be put by Mr Ernest Bevin, one of their leaders, who became famous by his masterly handling of the dockers' grievances at the inquiry held a few years ago and who is known as the dockers' lawyer. The inquiry will undoubtedly be chiefly concerned with the question whether the profits of the various companies involved are sufficient to pay the increase of wages demanded. Mr. Bevin at the previous inquiry mentioned showed his knowledge and skill in dealing with this question so that complete evidence and arguments are bound to be forthcoming from both the sides. In regard to the prospects of mediation by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress it may be pointed out that this body was chiefly instrumental in the settlement the recent railway strike.—(B. O. W.)

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

are thinly populated and have a smaller school-going population. But the thin population of these Wards will not justify the need for children to go long distances in dangerous thoroughfares and even more dangerous bylanes to reach primary schools. The remedy against the small average of students to each teacher is to increase the attendance and not to reduce teachers. We are on the way to compulsion and it is a moral pre-requisite of compulsion to have as large a percentage of children voluntarily attending schools as possible. In this connection the guardians of this gateway of India have a good deal to learn from villagers who have hardly made acquaintance with the three R's. The Education Department opens a school in a village on condition that a particular number of boys and girls—all told —will attend it. And the villagers supply that number *even at considerable cost.* Compared with that enthusiasm of so-called *uneducated* villagers, the nonchalance of England-returned members proves this gateway to be benighted. The number of primary schools in the thinly populated areas must be maintained at any cost if the City fathers have the minimum concern for the fair name of this premier City of Western India.

Government pressure.

The second argument is that proposals have been submitted to Government for introducing compulsory primary education in F and G Wards and the Government have asked the Schools Committee to practise economy before they would sanction those schemes. To an unsophisticated mind, it would seem that consistency required that those who stood up to wreck the present Government should have refused to entertain this proposal for the simple reason of its having come from Government. But it is a far cry from 'wrecking' to 'submitting a proposal for sanction to' Government. Those who remember Mr. Patel's speech on the motion to get the municipality exempted from the operation of some provision of the Stamp Act will not be surprised at the extra anxiety on the part of these gentlemen o meet the Government—not half way but the whole way. The reduction in the budget for this branch is meeting Government the whole way. As practical men there was a better course which would also have been meeting the Government half way. The Schools Committee could have replied: "This we are going at present to spend and do not mean to cut. We shall see that we teach more students with this same money in case you enable us to make primary education compulsory in F and G Wards in which there are fewer children attending schools and thus showing the cost to be disproportionate.' Government would, perforce, have been satisfied with this explanation. Such a course would have saved so many poor men from the spectre that now hangs before their eyes and would also have saved the face of the Nationalist Municipal Party.

A Friendly Hint.

This is written by a friendly hand. The writer gave all his votes at the 1922 election to Mr. J.M. Mehta and divided them between two candidates of the N.M. Party at 1923 election. The writer has been in touch with the Primary Teachers' Association since December 1921 and has known many minute details. He has, however, deliberately abstained from using the amount of material that has been at his disposal, because his sole intention is to ventilate the fact that the 'underdogs' are going to have injustice done to them. They come from the mofussil in the hope to earn mere daily bread, and not to 'do' Bombay cinemas, plays and circuses. It will not be an easy job for them to get teachership in the mofussil, because there are other candidates; and after all how many candidates can the scattered mofussil schools absorb? Let the Schools Committee and the Corporation not have this blot on their conscience. The Primary Education Department is not the Department to practise retrenchment and economy upon

LABOUR MINISTRY.

NO CHANGE OF AIR POLICY

OPPOSITION MOVE DEFEATED

LONDON, Feb. 19.

This evening the sitting of the House of Commons was devoted to Sir Samuel Hoare's motion on the question of Air Defence in which the Ex-Air Minister invited the House to affirm the principle of maintaining a Home Defence Air Force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against the strongest air force within a striking distance of the British shores. Sir Samuel Hoare contrasted the British with the French services, the former with a hundred firstline machines compared with France's thousand. He stated that his resolution followed the lines agreed on by the Dominion Premiers embodied in their programme, only costing five or six million annually, but more vitally important to the safety of the country than any other phase of national defence. He asked for an assurance that Government was anxious to see civil aviation developed.

Mr. Leach replying, stated that there would be no change at present regarding the expansion of the Air Force already planned and declared that war had killed the doctrine that in order to get peace you must prepare for war. All the nations that prepared most got most war. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition dissent). Government would do their utmost to facilitate an international aircraft disarmament conference. He declared that the legacies of development inherited from the old Government would be fulfilled. They were anxious to foster civil aviation and encourage development of airships. He concluded by saying that the Army and the Navy might repel land attacks, but an Air Force could not prevent air raid. The only adequate defence was a changed international atmosphere.

Major-General Seely declared that the House had listened to the most astonishing doctrine which would mean the disbandment of the Army and the Navy if it were followed to its logical conclusion, and they must challenge Government on that doctrine (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Thomas stated that the Government's policy was definitely to make the Air Force adequate and whilst recognising the necessity for defence and realising the Imperial aspects of the question and giving an assurance of the continuity of the first stages of the programme Government reserved the right to do nothing which would prevent them from working for disarmament. He hoped the House would reject the motion.

MOTION TALKED OUT.

Sir Samuel Hoare's motion was talked out, the Speaker not accepting the closure.

LATER.

The Speaker did not accept the closure which Sir Samuel Hoare moved because the former considered that the debate on a matter of this magnitude and terminated in such a short period, ought to be resumed when the Air Estimates came on.

FINANCIAL RESOLUTIONS.

In the House of Commons to-day moving a series of financial resolutions extending the aggregate loans to be guaranteed under the Trade Facilities Act from fifty to sixty-five millions sterling. Mr. Graham explained that the resolutions included at least one of the proposals of the Imperial Economic Conference, namely, that authorising the Treasury to guarantee for five years three-quarters of the interest on certain dominion and colonial public utility loans the proceeds of which would be expended in the United Kingdom.

The resolutions were agreed to without division.

Replying to Sir Charles Lyle, Mr. Spdney Webb stated that Government considered that an increase in the world's supply of raw cotton was very important and had every intention of carrying on the policy of promoting cotton growing within the Empire.

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame criticised the backwardness of the Indian Railways and urged the importance of cotton production in the Empire but said that the problem of the Crown Colonies would be insoluble unless the Treasury took courage in both hands and made the advance necessary for railway development.

Mr. Graham pointed out the resolution had increased the amount of the Sudan Government loan to seven million sterling which would permit cotton crop to be planted in July 1925 and the irrigation of an area capable of sending seventy thousand bales to Lancashire annually.

Replying to Colonel Gretton with regard to the forthcoming discussion in the Commons on the resolutions of the Imperial Conferences, Mr. Clynes said that Government were considering the whole question and would take an early opportunity of informing the House of the procedure they proposed. He anticipated that the resolutions would be submitted to the Commons very soon.

THE TURKISH RED CRESCENT.

DELEGATION WELCOMED AT DELHI.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Turkish Red Crescent deputation which arrived here on the 16th is having a very busy time being entertained at parties and public meetings organised in their honour and as nearly all the leading Khilafat leaders happen to be here on account of the Khilafat Working Committee's meeting, which is being held here, they have had an exceptional opportunity of meeting them all. A crowded meeting was held here yesterday, Dr. Ansari being voted to the Chair. Nearly all the Khilafat leaders and all the members if the dtputation were present, Hakim Ajmal Khan proposing Dr. Ansari said his special knowledge of Turkish questons and his long connection with Red Crescent specially fitted him to preside at that meeting. The speaker emphasised the non-political and purely humanitarian character of the meeting and while calling upon the public to subscribe generously to the Turkish Relief Fund, dwelt in touching terms on the plight of the sufferers whose relief the Red Crescent was organising.

Dr. Ansari in introducing the members of the deputation spoke eloquently of the valuable services they had rendered to the cause of the Red Crescent. He specially mentioned the invaluable services of the Head of the mission and of Tauffiq Beg. The Doctor also emphasised the purely humanitarian nature of the mission on which the Turkish deputation had come out to appeal to Indians as fellow-Asiatics and fellow-human beings and irresponsible of caste or creed. A large number of Turkish families were homeless to-day and thousands of orphans and widows were in distress.

Maulana Mahomed Ali then proposed the following resolution:—"This meeting of the citizens of Delhi extends a hearty welcome to the members of the Turkish Red Crescent mission who are in our midst to-day and resolves to make every possible endeavour to make their mission a success". The Maulana spoke feelingly and eloquently touching the responsive chords in the hearts of the audience. He described the woeful plight of the sufferers for whose relief the mission had taken the long journey to appeal to them.

After the resolution had been seconded by Mr. Asaf Ali, it was unanimously adopted.

Maulana Shaukat Ali moved the next resolution in a few chosen and apt words calling upon the citizens of Delhi to collect funds. Being indisposed, he made a very brief but appealing speech. The resolution was seconded by Maulvi Mazharuddin and unanimously passed. Then the members of the mission spoke, specially emphasising the purely humanitarian and international objects of the Red Crescent. Mr. Tauffiq Beg acted as interpreter and speaking very eloquently in Persian gave a vivid and really moving description of the acute distress of those whom Greek barbarities had victimised. He said smiling lands were now grinning wastes and thousands of non-combatants were homeless and utterly destitute to-day. He painted a glowing picture of the heart-rending distress which the Red Crescent had undertaken to relieve. He appealed to all in the name of humanity and hoped that they would not rest content with garlanding the members of the mission and shaking them warmly by the hand but contribute their little mite to relieve the misery elsewhere.

Maulana Azad made a very eloquent speech at the end and the meeting terminated.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

RECEIVED BY THE KING

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The King received in audience to-day Sir George Lloyd upon the latter's relinquishing his office of the Governorship of Bombay, when His Majesty invested him with the Insignia of the Knight Grand Commandership of Star of India. Sir George and Lady Lloyd subsequtntly had luncheon with their Majesties.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF ENGLAND.

TO BE EXAMINED BY ROYAL COMMISSION

LEAFIELD, Feb. 20.

Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons, the terms of reference of the Royal Commission which is being appointed to examine the financial position of the country. The Commission is "to consider and report on the national debt and on the incidence of taxation with special reference to its effect on trade, industry and employment."—(B. O. W.).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

THIRD READING PASSED IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Unemployment Insurance Bill passed the committee stage to-day.

Subsequently the Bill passed the third reading without opposition in the commons.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

"A great obstacle has been removed and that first condition of success a united front—if not attained, is yet in sight. But is that enough? Are there not still deep sources of weakness in the Indian forces? Everyone knows that there are two; Hindu-Moslem disunity and Untouchability. None realised this more clearly than Mahatma Gandhi, it was a chief part of his work to break down these barriers against Swaraj. Despite certain happenings in the Punjab, the first barrier will probably soon be down It is a waning evil comradeship in a common cause, the same hope faith and patriotism will and must breed toleration for difference in religious beliefs. They have brought toleration in Europe and they will do so in India. The second barrier, the untouchability, is more subtle in its strength, because less obvious to the public eye. All papers chronicle a religious riot, but many ignore the yawning chasm which cuts off so great a host of Indians from the common life. But it exits and bars the way. "There can be no Swaraj without the removal of untouchability" said the Mahatma and he did not exaggerate.

Happily both sections of the Congress are now free to work for this, as for other items of the Constructive Programme. May we not hope that the energy recently spent in a strife between brothers will now be devoted to the nobler aim—Mahatma Gandhi' aim, of purging India of this bane to her national life and thus adding a thousand legions to her strength!

It is not only in number that the cause will gain. It will gain even more in force and in spirit. The idea of equality, of which untouchability is the extremist denial has again and again been a magic talisman to turn soldiers into heroes. Take the English Civil War of freedom against the tyrant Charles I. In all Cromwell's famous army no grimmer fighters were there than the Levellers, whose doctrines history has traduced, but who aimed at a true democracy and hoped to make England a paradise not for a class but for all. This idea of equality coupled with freedom transformed the French for a score of years after 1792. Under the Bourbons, with their tyrannical nobles and their privileged priests the French made passable soldiers, who were sometimes victorious but more frequently lost battles. After the revolution they became for a time masters of Europe. In Russia, but yesterday, the workers and peasants, inspired by the same two ideas achieved the impossible. The Czars and Kerensky had left the country in ruins exhausted by war, destitute of munitions, with its railways, factories, everything disorganised. In this desperate plight the Capitalist Governments hurled against the Republic the troops of Denikin, Kotchak and other adventurers equipped with every modern implement for the slaughter of men. All that money, lavishly expended, could do, was supplied. Yet so great is the power of these two ideas, equality and freedom, that the Russians routed each of the White Armies in turn and defied the capitalists exactly as 130 years before, the French Republicans defeated the embattled Kings of Europe.

To achieve freedom India has chosen a nobler and a cleaner path than by the sword. But whether on the battlefield or in the bloodless struggle by peaceful weapons, this principle of equality holds good. It has the same virtue in one sense as in the other. To make men do their utmost you must hold up before their eyes the sacred banner not only of freedom, but of equality. Then only do you bring into play your whole strength. You astonish not only your enemies but yourselves. Your forces become terrible in their might. It is no longer an army of drilled men, moving at command; it is an army of Ironsides who will never know defeat. No need to search for leaders. If one is imprisoned a dozen are fit to take his place. Each man is, as it were, a leader, for each rises to the full height of his being like a torrent of lava; such an army moves forward to its goal, laughing at obstacles irresistible because inspired.

Such a force will India have To-day India fights in a holy cause, but with one hand tied behind her back. Remove untouchability and you double your forces, you more than double her spirit."

Bernard Houghton in "The Struggle for Power in India" published by the Sunshine Publishing Company.

FACILITATING TRADE.

BANK OF ENGLAND DEBENTURES

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Bank of England invites applications for £1,800,000 five per cent debenture stock issued at 98 1/2 in respect of which Government guarantee the principal and interest under the Trade Facilities Act. The proceeds are required to pay for a fleet of motorships for R1,800,000 ordered from the Harland and Wolffe of Belfast.—Reuter.

KING'S SYMPATHY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Replying to the addresses from the convocations of Canterbury and York to-day the King expressed his concern at the continuance of unemployment, deplored the suffering and harm caused by the scarcity of houses and expressed his special satisfaction at the movement to promote Christian unity. His Majesty endorsed the importance of maintaining the ties of friendship and co-operation with the Allied peoples especially those of France and the United States.—Reuter.

LITERATURE AND ART.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN INDIA.—By Bernard Houghton, Sunshine Publishing Co.

The sympathies of Mr. Bernard Houghton, retired Civil Servant of Burma, for the cause of India's freedom are, by now, so well-known that one feels a bit perturbed to read the word "power" in the title of the book instead of the word "freedom". The struggle in India is for real "freedom" and Mr. Bernard Houghton does understand it to be so. The struggle is not only to make India safe for democracy but also to make democracy safe for India. Here is what the author says at page 95 :—

"With Swaraj let India bid an eternal good-bye to this world of division, of injustice, of cruelty. With her people associated on equal terms, working together in fellowship for the good of all, India will be transfigured. No man can then set bounds to her progress or to her glory in all that makes for civilisation and human brotherhood. With equal opportunities to be men, Indians may very well become more than men. They may rise to heights beyond the wildest dreams of present day patriots. In intellect, in ethics and in freedom from militarism, have they not already a notable advantage over blood-soaked Europe."

This is a moving statement of the very motive of the great Non-co-operation Movement as conceived and launched by Mahatma Gandhi. In his forceful and sincere manner, Mr. Bernard Houghton has touched all the chords of the very heart of the Indian problem. He sees that our fight against the bureaucracy is not because we want to place colour-ed irresponsibles in the places of White ones (that would be our desire if our struggle were for *power*) but because bureaucracy [manned by any sort of men] substitutes the rule of the drill sergeant in the place of a living national life. He holds that Indians are engaged even in an unequal fight against an organization backed by "unlimited cash, aeroplanes, bombs, high explosives, machine-guns, tanks, quick-firers, poison gas etc." because it stands for the principle of misery for the many and delight for the few. He realises and bluntly says that the present masters of India rely "not on reason but on hired soldiers," that, having seized the reins of power, they resort to the inculcation of fear "to maintain its usurped authority", and that in spite of fair words, the real basis of their power "is the same as that of the naked savage—Fear"!

You cannot long terrorise a nation of awakened men, and Mahatma precisely asked Indians to prove not by speeches, debates, or resolutions but by deeds and conduct that they were above terrorism. The ruling class will never be argued or "resolved" out of any real power. Occasionally some concessions may be made for drugging purposes. Because, after all, it is only by the willing co-operation of a few educated dupes that a vast country like India can be governed by an alien bureaucracy. Divisions have always to be effected and for effecting them, some seemingly real concessions have to be made to the vociferous. Beyond that they cannot be induced to abdicate by paper "resolutions" or by arguments. It must be proved to demonstration, that Indians will neither be browbeaten nor duped. To prove the first Mahatma asked people to suffer voluntarily and cheerfully. To prove the second, he asked them to refuse to take the benefit of the few concessions made by an acute lot of politicians. With his clear intellect, Mr. Bernard Houghton has laid down and amplified these dicta of the Mahatma in a clear, and forceful style. "Moderates" the author says, "must be shown the error of their ways and rallied to their country's cause." He concludes by stressing the great statement of Mahatma that if Indians were really bent on being free, they can have Swaraj tomorrow. "Gardens are not made" wrote Kipling "by singing—Oh how Beautiful" and sitting in shade." If Indians really possessed a little faith and a little sacrifice, and did just a few acts—"quite lawful and simple acts, within the competence of each"—Swaraj would be near at hand. That is not the whole of Mahatma's vision. Mahatma desires that Swaraj in India should not be established by the zeal of a single class or section, such a Swaraj will only replace the present stringholders by others. The Swaraj of Mahatma's heart is to spring only from the will and deeds of the whole people. The attainment of such a Swaraj will be to the benefit of the whole world because "it will be to the music of brothers all, of equal rights and equal happiness."

One simply glides through the whole book which contains 125 pages of illuminating thoughts. Every Indian Nationalist should make it a point to read it and keep a copy with himself for propaganda purposes. As one closes the book, one again regrets to read the word "power" in the title printed on the frontispiece.

KONKANI LANGUAGE.

The Konkan and Konkani Language. By Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, L.M. & S.

Though at present the sentiment in favour of the adoption of a common medium of expression is running strong in the country and there is a tendency to submerge the minor dialects into the major languages to which they are closely allied, it appears certain that it will take a few generations at least for the people of India to discard the use of the thousand and one different languages and dialects at present in vogue among them and to adopt in their place one universal medium of communication. The inmate conservatism of the people of India has given a vitality to some of the dialects which is truly wonderful. Take, for example, the Konkani dialect, which is spoken at present by at least a million and a half people in Western India. Though it has had no alphabet of its own and no literature worth mentioning, it has continued to live, even in a vigorous condition at times, for nearly 1500 years, and this, in spite of the fact that a sister language very closely allied to it, namely Marathi, with an alphabet and a literature of its own, has been in existence side by side with it in the same field and has been trying to crush it out of existence by the sheer force of its wider popularity with the governing classes. The study of the origin, growth and viscissitudes of such a dialect, therefore, cannot be lacking in interest to the students of anthropology and Indian history. Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, of Bombay, has laid these students under a deep debt of gratitude by his close investigation of the origins of the Konkani and the publication in a pamphlet form of the results of his research, which he first disclosed to the members of the local Anthropological Society in a paper read by him in the latter half of last year.

The use of Konkani as a mother-tongue prevails not only among the Hindus but also among a large number of Christians of Western India, who are mostly the descendants of Hindu converts. The Indian Christians of Goa—the Goanese, so-called—as well as the Mangalorean Christians, use Konkani as their mother-tongue, though through the advance of modern education among these communities the Portuguese and English languages are slowly coming to supplant Konkani both at home and outside. There are also a few Mahomedans like the Navayats of North and South Kanara who speak the Konwani dialect. Among Hindus, the use of the dialect as a mother-tongue is confined in the main to the Gowd Saraswats of Kanara, Malabar, Cochin, and the Karnatak. There are a few other sub-castes whose mother-tongue is either a pure corruption of Konkani or an admixture of Konkani and Marathi. There has been a difference of opinion regarding the exact relation subsisting between Konkani and Marathi. Dr. Chavan, however, has succeeded in clearing the air a good deal. He has shown in a very convincing manner that Konkani is not a dialect of Marathi at all, as suggested by even such an authority on Indian languages as Dr Grierson. Dr. Grierson's view is that "Konkani is a Marathi dialect having branched off from the common parent Prakrit at a relatively early period." Dr. Chavan, on the other, has succeeded in proving that Konkani has to the most part grown independently of Marathi and is in many respects even older than Marathi. The only thing that can be safely asserted is that Konkani and Marathi had sometimes common and sometimes independent sources from which they have drawn their sustenance. Dr. Chavan has quoted innumerable parallel words in Konkani and Marathi to show the great divergence between them not only in inflectional and grammatical forms but even in vocabulary. Konkani words and forms can be shown to approximate more to Sanskrit than Marathi words and forms do. There is the further strange fact observable in the case of Konkani, that it possesses some words and verbal forms which are peculiar to Gujerati Hindi and other northern Indian dialects but not to Marathi. Dr. Chavan puts himself the question whether Konkani which has shown such vitality and survived the impact of more vigorous languages like Marathi and Kanarese for nearly fifteen hundred years, will survive the new onslaughts to which it is being subjected at the hands of not only these two languages, but also of English and Portuguese. He does not expect that Konkani will survive a century more. Apart from political considerations, the disappearance of this picturesque and mellifluous dialect will be viewed with regret by not a few philologists and anthropologists.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1922-23, Government Press, Calcutta 1923.

A good amount of valuable work has been done in the past year, but as in the previous year, nearly all the papers and books published have been written by men who do not belong to the Botanical Survey of India. We had hoped that the Imperial Government would awake to the advisability and necessity of increasing the staff of the Survey, but we are told that "the post created by Mr. Debharman remained unfilled in order that effect might be given to retrenchment proposals made by Government." Three more retrenchments of this kind and the Head clerk will be the only member of the Botanical Survey of India.

We are told that the total allotment for the year was Rs. 27,15,000 of which Rs. 1,090 were for the Botanical Survey proper and the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum. Rs. 3,17,000 for Cinchona and Rs. 3,45,000 for purchase of bark and quinine from Java. As the total expenditure was only Rs. 16,86,208 the saving amounts to Rs. 10,28-791 which is "almost entirely due to bark and quinine consignments being slow estimates and to plantation works in Java closing down"".

If the efficacy of the Survey, on account of a short-sighted policy of Government, is going down, it is gratifying to see that the number of private workers in the field of Botany in India is constantly on the increase. Dr. G. C. Calder, the Officiating Director of the Survey remarks: "With the development of Botanical Schools in connection with Indian Universities and Colleges the range of study tends yearly to increase. Practically all the main groups of the vegetable kingdom now have their students and an increasing amount of attention is being given to many groups of plants which for one reason or another have received scant attention in the past. Thus the Algae, the Liverworts and the Fungi now have their taxonomists and a mass of Literature on these as well as on the higher plants is finding issue in new botanical journals and papers."

The report on the economic side of the Survey's activities provide cheerful reading. It looks as if the problem of Cinchona-growing in India were to be solved in the near future. The new venture at Mergui seems to be much less dependent on chance than at Tavoy. We mus not, however, be too sanguine and the 'wait and see' policy is a safe one in the present case. The Tavoy bark analyses no doubt show a high alkaloid content, but the Mergui bark may prove to be very different in that respect. The reference to Artemisia in this very Report points to the fact that plants, too, have their moods of which we know very little. Meanwhile, as shown in the section dealing with the purchase of Cinchona bark and quinine, India must for some time more largely depend on Java for its supply.

E. BLATTER.

URDU PERIODICALS.

"Maarig" (Azamgarh).—The most important article in the January issue is the one written by Sayed Sulaiman Nadvi on the question of the rise and spread of Islam in the world. The writer has relied on authorities like Ibn Batuta, Firishta and Arnold and has shown that the spread of Islam was not due to the use of the sword but to such of its principles as the unity of God, the brotherhood of mankind and the rest. The article is very thoughtfully written and will dispel many a wrong notion about the methods used by the early Muslims to propagate their religion. In another interesting article an account is given of the libraries of Azimabad (Patna).

"Zamana" (Cawnpore).—The January number opens with an interesting contribution dealings with the promotion of Hindu sciences during the Muhammadans, both in India and outside it. The writer enumerates different books translated by the Muhammadans on music, arithmetic and astronomy, and opines that the Muslim kings of India also evinced lively interest in Hindu sciences and arts. In another article the life and poetry of the late Naubat Rai *Nazar* of Lucknow are discussed. A very beautiful painting also adorns the January number in which a woman is seen sitting on the bank of a lake and playing on her favourite *sitar*.

"Nigar" (Bhopal).—In the January number the place of honour is given to a contribution dealing with the doctrines of anarchism, making use of quotations from the writings of its great expuonents like Kroptkin and others. The life and works of Nawab Imadulmulk Bilgrami will be found instructive. *Muhabbat ka joya* is an interesting serial story begun by Latifuddin Ahmad. It is based on Greek mythology and legends. The meeting of some ancient souls of the world, where Plato is seen propounding his own ideas, where Taimur appears shrouded in his worldly glory, where Pharaoh is shown exacting work from the condemned Israelites and where poets are seen reciting congratulatory *qasidas*, to their patrons, is most readable and is worth perusing.

"MODERN REVIEW."

The February number of 'Modern Review' has a thoughtful article from the pen of Dr. J.T. Sunderland M.A., D.D. Dr. Sunderland Christian zeal could not devote itself to better cause than the establishment of world peace and goodwill among all. In his 'A Plan to Abolish War and Secure World Peace' he strongly urges the summoning of a world conference 'to outlaw war' by constituting a world legislative Assembly and codifying an international law on the basis of criminality of war. War is now the last resort to settlement of international disputes and to punish the delinquent. Dr. Sunderland has only to offer the compelling authority of world opinion. He thinks that the United States of America, occupying as it does at present a unique position among the nations of the world morally and politically, is best fitted to take the initiative in the matter and, by a true spirit of action and good faith, can and must inspire in others the desire and will to achieve the noble end. Jingoism is the root cause of all world troubles and must be dislodged from its present menacing position and the whole military strength of the world reduced to a police status. Dr. Sunderland does not rely upon the efficiency and ability of the League of Nations and so puts forth his proposal.

ALIGARH COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

The "Aligarh Magazine" continuues to maintain the same variety of quality and contents as contained in its preceding numbers. Starting with the editorials the reader may leisurely ramble through politics, economics, snatches of poetry, ramblings of idle brain, bursts of farce, wisps of wit and wisdom and pieces of biography. The place of honour is given to a brief exposition on the Arab question entitled 'The New Muslim World' from the pen of H.H. the Aga Khan, the Pro-Chancellor. Another attractive piece is the 'Idle Thow', a title best and most fancifully expressing a specimen of erudite buffoonery.

We understand that a Medical monthly in English language dealing only with the Hindu system of medicine is shortly to be published in Calcutta under the joint editorship of Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, Swaraswati, M.B., L.M.S., Vishagbhushan Kaviraj A. C. Bisharad, M.R. A.S. (London), the managing Editor and sole Proprietor of the medical monthly, the *Indian Medical Record*, and Dr. Santosh Kumar Mukerjee, M.B., who is now editing the same journal. There has been of late a growing demand for such a publication both amongst medical men and the general public, who are now being convinced of the efficacy of Ayurvedic treatment and we wish the venture all success. The annual subscription is fixed at Rs. 10. It will be published from the Indian Medical Record Office, 2, Horokumar Tagore Square, Calcutta.

"New School Quarterly" is conducted by the new Education Society at Kolhapore and contains contributions both from teachers and students. The Society was started some three years ago with a view to imparting education to Indian youth and is doing very useful work in that direction. The quarterly is an ambitious venture and some of the articles and short poems from the students do them credit. Most of the contributions to the Marathi section of the journal are from students themselves.

ART NOTES.

TIME TO ACT.

The beginning has been made. The citizens in Bombay, pathetically inert until now, are showing signs of movement and change. The meeting, last week, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya may be considered as an earnest of their desire to define and assert the position of art in national reconstructon. It was historic in the sense that it was probably the first time the citizens stirred themselves to action for matters artistic. The meeting requested "all municipalities, public institutions, memorial committees and similar associations to entrust all the work in architecture, painting, sculpture and the art-crafts to Indian artists and craftsmen". It also condemned the attitude of the Government of India who rejected Mr. Sethna's resolution requesting them to entrust the mural decorations at New Delhi to Indian artists. And, the meeting also expected the Dadabhai Naorji Memorial committee to realise the necessity of placing the order for his statue in the hands of an Indian artist. If art is to be resoued from the realms of abstract philosophy and fatuous sympathy, if it is to be brought in touch with living realities, the efforts of all those sincerely desirous of restoring its legitimate place in national reconstruction must now be concentrated in directing definite action, thoughts and energeies as well, along definite channels. The meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya has pointed out the course of action. The thinking minds that influence municipalities, public institutions and committees have before them clear-cut questions. They can no longer pretend to take interest in Indian art without honestly attempting their solution. The meeting at the Vidyalaya has shown then how they could encourage Indian art and find employment for Indian artists.

DADABAI NAOROJI

It should be interesting to know whether the Committee that has undertaken the work of "managing" the Memorial to the G.O.M. can realise the consequences of trifling with popular feelings. The memory of a great patriot who fought most valiantly and nobly for the freedom of his people probably appeals to them as an occasion for obstinacy and defiance. That is, however, not the angle from which the people could view their conduct. To them, the proposed statue to the G. O. M. must appeal as one that, by perpetuating his memory, symbolises the nation's heroic struggles for freedom and its ultimate conquest of the future which dominates its dreams. In the fashioning of his image, at once a national achievement and a vision, the artists of the country have an indisputable right. They are not to be done a favour. No one is entitled to rob them of the privilege of national service. No excuse, however pleasantly worded, can or should stop them from demanding it. The perverse mentality that seeks to impose the statue of a patriot by a foreign artist cannot be tolerated by an awakened nation.

PAINTINGS FOR NEW DELHI.

In the case for Indian artists ably presented to the Council of State by Mr. Phiroze Sethna he has not left the slightest scope for misunderstanding for erudite but superfluous disquisitions or for irrelevant issues. Yet, these are precisely the things one finds in the arguments, if they be so dignified, of those who pretend to misunderstand their case. It would be better if alert persons like Sir Devaprasad Sarbhadikari prevented themselves from being used by interested opponents. The insidious prompting of provincial jealousies are not as innocent as they look. This is, besides, not the time when they should be considered necessary. The mural paintings for New Delhi should be done by Indian artists. If Bengal, Madras and Lahore can contribute their help would be only too welcome. Bombay is, as a matter of fact, pleading on their behalf. The preference that it seeks is the preference to which it is entitled by its special work in the field. It is the preference necessary for a champion that has undertaken to fight their battle. It is just because it expects the other provinces to help it that it has deliberately pressed the decision this time. It wanted the time for the other provinces before they could take up the work in 1926. It was not "premature." But the decision was equally deliberately avoided by those who were unwillingly or interested in refusing the claims of Indian artists. Mr. Sethna presented the Council a simple unequivocal statement. It was only fair that those who were responsible for the reply should have given an equally simple and unequivocal statement. It was not done. The case from thte Government side was simply not forthcoming.

"THE REQUISITE TYPE!"

Mr. Sethna presented a concrete case. If Mr. Ley was in search of a "requisite type" he ought to have, in common decency defined the type. If he had any sense for justice and fairplay he ought to have done something more. He ought to have attempted an exact description of the position where according to him, the Bombay artists fell short of the "requisite type." He could not or dare not do so. Will those who pretend to understand his case completely try to help him? No vague references to "technical skill and inspiration," no ellusive standards of competency or "pitch of perfection," no irrelevance about the study of anatomy can destroy the unanswerable case of the Indian artists. The mystic and repeated allusion to French and Italian artists, both in the debate and in the section of the Press that pretends to undersand and re-echoes Mr. Ley, is not less significant than the omission of any reference to English and American artists. It is a pity Mr. Ley's friends have not found out for him the names of the artists and their work for which he is obviously longing. But even if his friends, remedy after this, their mistake it will not help matters. Because India wants something distinctly Indian, naturally by Indians. The artists in Bombay have earned their distinction, despite their "instruction in anatomy." That cannot be denied, nor can their claim. Their humility is the moral preceptors may be assured of the same high character as that which distinguished the Italian artists under Italian masters. That is why they refuse to work as journey men to foreign artists. The Indian artist want to be guided by Indian masters.

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SJT. DATTOPANT MAJLI RELEASED.

A WRECK IN MIND AND BODY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 19.

Sjt. Dattopant Majli who was sentenced to six months' hard labour and fine for disobeying the gagging order under section 144 at Dharwar in November last, was released on Sunday evening over two months before the due date from the Bijapur jail apparently on the ground of ill-health. Sjts. Kowjalgi Gangadharrao Deshponde and others attended at the jail gates to receive him, when they found him completely collapsed in mind and body. It is feared even lunacy may develop. Being too weak for removal to Belgaum, he continues there a few days for rest.

NEW HINDU NATIONALIST DAILY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

A new Urdu Hindu Nationalist daily styled "Bharat" is shortly going to be published from Lahore under the editorship of Mr. Nelaram Wafa, late editor of Bandematram." The paper will generally follow the Congress policy and creed and will devote its attention particularly to the Hindu cause and Hindu interests. On tht question of Swaraj its policy will be the same as that of the Swaraj Party of the Indian National Congress. Price of the paper will be half anna.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

A declaratory suit has been brought in the Court of the Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore by Messrs. Abdul Aziz M.L.C. Barrister, Khalifa Shujauddin, Syed Mohasinshah, Maulvi Ghulam Mohuddin and others to the effect that the proceedings taken for the coming municipal election which is to be held on the 25th February at Lahore are *ultra vires* and be declared null and void and a *de novo* proceedings be taken. The senior Sub-Judge has issued an *ad interim* order to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore to stay all proceedings and show cause by 20th instant why the injunction should not be continued till decision of the case.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Public Services Commission resumed sitting to-day and examined "in camera" several witnesses including Mr. J. A. Richey, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and Mr. G. D. M. Hindley, the Chief Commissioner of Railways.

We have received a copy of the Anglo-Tamil Journal "Good Health and Dental Welfare" which purports to disseminate correct knowledge on good health and how to achieve and preserve it. It is edited by Dr. H. Venkat Rao, L.M. & S. A special and useful feature of it is a vernacular side for readers not knowing English.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S REJOICING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

At a general meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening a resolution rejoicing at the release of Mahatma Gandhi and tendering its grateful thanks to the Government of Bombay and trusting that this generous and graceful act will tend to ensure peace and harmony in the country, was adopted, *mem con.*

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The ninth anniversary of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale was celebrated yesterday by the members of the Servants of India Society and the public of Madras. A public meeting was held at the Society's premises with the Hon. Mr. A. P. Patro in the chair when speeches were made paying a tribute to the self-sacrificing services of the late patriot to the cause of his country.

Mr. Patro in his concluding remarks summed up the message of Mr. Gakhale's life which was one of selfless devotion to duty and sacrifices. Mr. Gokhale thought that social progress could only be achieved by opening the mind and intellect of the messes by means of education and his principles are being put into operation by every province to-day. The other monument that he left behind him was the Servants of India Society, an institution which ever and anon reminded one of the selfless band of workers Mr. Gokhale had gathered around him and the long vision he had of the country's future.

THE BENGAL INTERNEES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions. The attendance was poor. Replying to an important question of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, relating to the report of two judges who were deputed to examine the cases of the State prisoners interned under regulation III of 1818, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the two judges in question were not the High Court Judges but senior Session Judges.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh :—Sir, what were the names of the two Judges?

Sir Malcolm Hailey :—I shall inquire from the Bengal Government, Sir, whether they have any objection to divulge their names. It is quite possible that the Bengal Government does not wish to add to the list of those officers who are in danger of conspiracy from persons of the class of the one who has just been condemned to death at Calcutta.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh :—I then take it, Sir, that the Viceroy was wrong in saying that the materials were placed before two Judges of the High Court.

Sir Malcolm Hailey :—I have already replied, Sir, that they were placed before two Session Judges.

In the Scottish League to-day Rangers beat Kilmarnock by 2 goals to nil.—Reuter.

Ex-Policeman Stag has been sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Thomas Ball, Aston Villa Centre-Half, the Jury has recommended Stagg for mercy. It will be remembered that Mr. Ball was shot dead at Birmingham in November last.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A PARSI SCHOLAR.

(BY G. K. N.)

The death at a ripe age deprives th Parsi community of a scholar and thinker in the late Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawala. The deceased received his educatio at Poona, Camp School, and entered Poona College where he studied for a year He chose Engineering for his vocation in life and joined the Poona Engineering College. Here he took his degree of L. C. E. and rose to be a distinguished pupil of the late Dr. Theodore Cooke. Next after taking his degree he was appointed teacher in Mathematics at the Wilson College, Bombay. This appointment he held for two years and was selected by the Chief Engineer of Baroda State Mr. Hill, to be his Assistant. Mr. Pestonji was not long there before he attracted the personal notice of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda, who appointed him Private Secretary, the responsible Khangi Karbhari or Palace Officer, the several departments under whom yearly deal with over twenty lakhs of disbursements. With his assistance the enlightened Prince instituted various reforms which were carried out effectively by Mr. Pestonji Khandalawala. His intimate knowledge of the Marathi language and literature enabled him to efficiently control all the employees in the Khangi departments and their "Duftars." The Maharaja Saheb duly appreciated his zeal and energy and reposed unquestioning confidence in the Parsi *Khangi Karbhari*.

Serving the Baroda State for 20 years Mr. Khandalawala found that the climat was telling on his health and expressed wish to retire from the State. The Maharaja reluctantly parted with his able office of integrity and granted him a pension.

Mr. Khandalawala was devoted all alon to literary pursuits. He had an excellent command over the English language. He was a master of French, at home in Italian, knew German and Spanish and had a scholarly familiarity with Persian and Urdu poets. Deeply read in history and philosophy, he was drawn to Theosophical studies to which he settled down in Bombay. Contributing frequent learned articles of varied interest, displaying familiarity with an astonishing range of subjects in the English and vernacular papers, he was a pride of the Parsi community. Mr. Pestonji Khandalawala adopted by choice a life of austere simplicity and almost monastic seclusion. Plain living was his coupled with positive high thinking. At the same time he was sympathetic to necessitous persons and freely and constantly gave help in charity. Possessed of a retentive memory, he could readily quote from various authors, Sufi poets, Persian historians as promptly as from Tukaram, Duneshwar, from the Gita, from Kabir, all leaders of Oriental thought. He did not neglect a critical interest in the Zoroastrian religious writings. The *marhum* litterateur's hold on spiritual beliefs was intense. He was ready with advice to young friends and acquaintances who sought his guidance. The Bombay university and its political Vice Chancellors, conferring in succession on each other pinchbeck Doctorate, delighted in bestowing a Fellowship on Pestonji Khandalawala, who had read deeply and extensively in more languages than the aggregates acquired by any three of them and who thought as profoundly as any one of them,—thoughts not quite connected with increment in emoluments, promotion in office, and a lengthening chain of alphabets affixed. He leaves a younger brother, a twin-spirit and a mature man of daring erudition, which cannot adjust itself to the backdoors of university, local or foreign.

INDIAN LAW SOCIETY.

A NEW COLLEGE IN POONA.

Mr. J R. Gharpure writes:—

The Indian Law Society was formed in the month of March 1923, with the late Dr. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar as the president. Besides the Government Law School which was the only institution where a complete course in law could be gone through, there were other classes at places outside Bombay which taught the first L.L.B., course. About the year 1906, it was felt that arrangements about instructions in law were not satisfactory and that some means should be found to put these on a satisfactory basis. With that object in view a Committee of Inquiry was appointed with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar as Chairman. The Committee after obtaining the opinions of several gentlemen and institutions decided to introduce certain improvements in the Government Law School itself and give the experiments a fair trial.

At that time the law students had only to attend two lectures per week, and it was decided that there should be one lecture everyday on all the week days, that is, six lectures in a week. The change meant additional staff and additional expense also. With a view to find the means to meet these, it was decided to concentrate the legal studies in Bombay by disaffiliating all out-side law classes so that with the increase in the number of students a substantial addition would be made to the income of the Government Law School at Bombay from which the additional calls on its activities and purse could be met. That was inaugurated, and has been continuing for the last fifteen years.

The experience of these fifteen years, however, brought out one fact that the experiment which was launched under circumstances stated above had not fully answered the expectations then formed and there was room for supplementary efforts. And men like the late Dr. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and others anxious to place the study of law on a sound and satisfactory basis felt that it was time that some private agency took the matter up. The enormous change that has occurred in the political out-look of the country has made it necessary for the people in general, as distinguished from a regular students of law, to have facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the law and the constitution of the country. With these facts in view under the guidance and advice of the late Dr. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar the Indian Law Society was formed. As a first step towards realizing these, it was decided to open a full grade law college. As residence in Bombay has been found to be a source of hardships to the students, it was obvious that some place in the mofussil should be chosen. It was, therefore, decided to open the Society's first college at Poona, thus making a substantial addition to the educational equipments of that place which would enable it to mature it into an University Centre. The Society also propose to have "Peoples Classes" where instructions in the law and constitution of India would be imparted to the adult population, so that the people might be in a position to know their rights and obligations together with their extent and limitations. The first of such classes will be opened in the city of Poona but it is intended to extend the system to all District Towns if an intensive demand for the same be found to be existing. This idea was greatly appreciated by the late Dr. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar whose sad death has not only deprived the Society of a staunch supporter and guide in its infancy but the people also of the unique privilege of having a course of lectures on constitutional law as he had in mind to deliver.

As a preliminary step in the opening of the Law College an application was made to the University of Bombay for its affiliation as a full grade college at Poona. The University appointed a Committee of Inspection and the Committee having made a report the Syndicate formulated a proposal for the acceptance of the Senate by which the affiliation of the college as a full grade Law College was recommended. The Senate considered the proposal at two meetings viz., those held on the 1st and 15th of December, 1923, and resolved that it was of opinion that affiliation should be granted to the Indian Law Society's College at Poona as a full grade Law College for a period of five years with effect from the 29th June 1924, and the resolution was sent to the Government for sanction as required by the Indian University Act. That sanction has appeared in the "Government Gazette" for Thursday the 31st January last.. The College, therefore, will be opened in June next. The members of the Society have decided and are anxious to try their best to make the new college a success. It now remains with the public to contribute to the success of this institution, by their response.

With the addition of the college, Poona will have advanced further in its claims as a University Town. For it will then only require a medical college to make its equipment complete as an educational centre having institutions in all faculties. It now rests with the public to help Poona in its equipment for a demand for the Maharashtra University by liberally supporting this institution.

JABAR AND HIS CHARKHA.

A Khadi builetin says:—

Jabar is an upcountry man from a village near Agra. About 4 years ago, one winter evening he came here and was seen standing dejected near the cow-house of the Ashram. He had nothing with him save some torn clothes on his body. He looked distressed by hunger and pain. He showed willingness to earn his livlihood by doing any work whatsoever he might be given. There is no arrangement here to make use of services offered like this by each and all, but there was some good-naturedness visible in the request of Jabar and his eye. It was almost getting dark and it was unthinkable to send him away hungry and shivering with cold. So he stayed over-night. In the morning after some inquiry into his condition he was given the work of sweeping the cow-shed. The goodness of his nature was soon experienced in the work. The cow-shed in his time was neat and clean as anything. He himself was found to wear personal cleanliness and purity. Never was he found saving his skin even for a minute during the hours of work. He was then given the work of keeping the whole Ashram ground clean. The sweeper's services had been dispensed with long ago. The paths and the court-yards were cleaned by some one living in the Ashram. The closets were cleaned by any one of the settled Ashramists. In Jabar's charge the court-yards and paths used to be so clean as to attract the attention of passers on. He used to watch with interest the management of cleaning the closets. He gradually began to give a helping hand in this work of his own accord. Once when hands were short he accepted the work and continued it for some time without the least disgust and with perfect cleanliness. After doing this work he used to clean himself and join other house-hold work. Everybody in the Ashram began to have a regard for him. Those who worked with him felt a desire to get into a closer contact with him. He won over everybody's heart by his gentle behaviour and honesty. He was quite illiterate. One Hindustani Brahmachari undertook to teach him. Though advanced in age Jabar showed the same sort of perseverance as a boy and went on in his studies slowly but steadily. Sometimes his classes would stop for days, but he would continue his reading and writing as usual during his time. There was spinning and weaving going on all around him. He showed interest in learning these arts too. He asked for a Charkha, began to spin in his own time, and after a very short time began to produce nice yarn. He mastered the skill of spinning different counts from 6 to 15. His neatness in work charmed everyone under whom he worked. Honesty in money matters is comparatively easy to meet, but honesty in work is not so easily met with. There are not too many workers now-a-days who could be trusted to a minute. Honesty of a higher type is required to create such a trust. Honesty of Jabar reached this mark. He needed no supervisor to look over his work.

AS A KHADI MANUFACTURER.

After learning spinning well he showed a liking for carding, which he learnt lovingly The quantity of his work would be less but quality unsurpassed. He was relieved of other duties and was given the work of spinning and carding only. From a living allowance his wages went upto Rs. 20 per month.

Three years passed away, and the condition of Jabar was quite changed. His savings had accumulated into a small fortune. He now felt a keener desire to prosecute his studies rapidly and give more time to learn the complete art of manufacturing Khadi. He gave up his wage for about three months and became a regular student earning the three Rupees and the art of weaving as well. He had his literary classes for two hours daily and would sit at loom or do the winding or warping of yarn for the rest of his time. He is reading the fourth Hindi primer at present and understands the text of Ramayan. He is now a weaver and is getting a wage for his work again. He still continues his studies.

All this is to introduce Jabar. What is mainly to be said about him, follows:—

Jabar now knows well all the processes, from ginning cotton to weaving cloth. He wished to spin and weave his own cloth in his private time, and was given 6lbs of cotton to see how far the experiment succeeds. About three months have passed. He cards his cotton during the Friday half holidays and spins daily in his spare minutes after meals, and at night with the help of light before he goes to bed. He has spun all the cotton into about 6 counts of yarn in two months and a half. His carding he finished on about 4 or 5 Fridays i.e. half-holidays. He has now prepared a warp 21 yards long and set it up on a loom. He weaves about a half or three fourths of a yard of 30" wide cloth every day himself winding the pirns. He has prepared his hanks so nicely that in opening 3 lbs. of it for warping it took him hardly 3 hours. Yarns of students taking higher education in national schools and college come to the Ashram for weaving and have been found by experience to take from 5 to 7 times or even more period in opening. These figures of Jabar are certainly worthy of special note. In 15 to 20 days time Jabar will have woven his piece which will turn out nearly 19 yards long. Out of this he will have 2 loin-cloths 3½ yards each in length reaching upto his knees, 2 shirts taking 3 yards each, two double-breast inner vests taking 1½ or 1 3/4 yards each and out of the remaining piece of about 2 yards will have two white caps and a towel. Thus he will have a whole set of his clothing which will last him for a year, prepared in his spare mintes of only 4 months.

He rises early in the morning between 4 and 5 a.m. and having finished his morning work and prepared his meals for the day he goes to work at 7 a.m. He knocks off at half past ten when all go for taking meals; and again joins work from 12 a.m. to 5 p.m., during which time he has his classes for about 2 hours. The rest of the time he weaves. From morning to evening he never forgets to take a peep into his books whenever he gets leisure, setting apart some time from it for spinning and weaving as well. He attends the evening prayers unfailingly, and at night he goes to bed at about 9 or 9½ sleeping in a varandah which he practically guards at night. He has attained Swaraj as far as his clothing is concerned, nay, on account of his faultless and industrious nature he is free in all respects. Everybody looks upon him with respect. Above temptations, Jabar is really *Jabar* i.e. great.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

MR. JOSHI RECOMMENDED FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

At a meeting of the Reception Committee held on Saturday afternoon February 16 in Calcutta the followin resolutions among others, were passed:—

1. That in view of the highes number of recommendations received from Labour Unions, being in favour of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., of Bombay, he has been accepted by the Reception Committee as the President of the coming session of the Trade Union Congress.

2. That the Reception Committee do recommend to the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the name of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. for presidentship of the Fourth Annual Session of the Trade Union Congress to be held in Calcutta.

3. That this session of the Congress should commence its sittings on Friday evening the 7th March, 1924 instead of 8th March as previously arranged.

The Labour Organisations in India and Burma are requested to stand in the names of delegates together with their fees, so as to reach the Reception Committee in Calcutta not later than 29th February, 1924.

PROPOSED REORGANISATION OF KATHIAWAR.

K H. SABHA'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 18.

In the course of a lengthy representation addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Kathiawar Hitavardhak Sabha of Rajkot on the subject of the proposed reorganisation of Kathiawar necessitated by the transfer of powers from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, the following five suggestions have been made:

(1) An elected Legislative body, with non-official majority, for making laws with rights of interpellations and submitting resolutions and with other powers which are given to the Legislative bodies in British India, (2) A chief Court with jurisdiction over all the Courts in the three Agencies of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Cutch, having the same powers and status as a High Court, and presided over by judicial officers of the status of a High Court judge, (3) the appointment of properly trained judges for the civil and criminal Courts of the Agency, recruitment of the majority being made from the members of the Bar, the judges to be entirely independent of the executive, (4) The executive officers in the Agency area to act within and in accordance with the law and to have no arbitrary and autocratic powers and (5) The establishment of elected municipalities in the civil stations of Rajkot and Wadhwan and District Boards in the Thana circles with non-official majorities and elected presidents.

ISMAIL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of the letter which appeared in your esteemed journal in its issue dated the 2nd instant on the question of the propriety and necessity of founding the Ismail College, I respectfully submit that the time has now come when the whole matter should be referred by Government to a committee of Muslim educationalists to decide about the final fate of the donation. It is regrettable that so far the donor himself has kept quiet and has not come forward with any scheme of his own. In such a circumstance the future of the donation may safely be left in the hands of the local Muslim leaders.

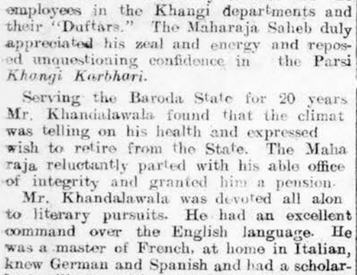
As is well-known, the magnificent donation of 8 lakhs was invested in 3 1/2 per cent Government securities, the present value of which is, I am informed, not more than 60 per cent. Thus the 8 lakhs would now hardly fetch more than 5 lakhs. Will it now be possible for your correspondent or any body else to build a first-rate College within this amount? Surely a college which is to be "the centre of Islamic culture in the Bombay Presidency" should be equipped with far better finances.

In conclusion, I want to make a passing observation. The Mussalmans have, unfortunately, become very fond of simply laying the foundation stones without caring to see as to what became of them afterwards. Your correspondent may recall to his mind the pomp and show with which the ceremony of laying the foundation-stones of two institutions was performed by Sir Sydenham Clarke perhaps as long ago as 1912. But, so far as my information goes the stones are still lying in the condition in which they were placed there. Of what use then can such a ceremony be unless it is backed up by sufficient capital? My own idea is—provided the local Mussalmans are in earnest about higher education—that they should do something in order to develop the present, apparently lifeless, institution of Bombay, known as the Anjuman-e-Islam High School. It has got a very fine building, hardly surpassed by any, and can very well become the torch-bearer of Islamic learning provided new life is infused into it. Let us have as far as possible few institutions, but all of them should be full of life and the birth-place of healthy and virile movements.—Yours etc.,

"A MUSSALMAN."

Feb. 4.

Lala Harkishen Lal left Lahore on the 17th instant for Calcutta *en route* to London where he is proceeding to give evidence on behalf of the defendant in the libel case instituted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer against Sir Sankaran Nair.



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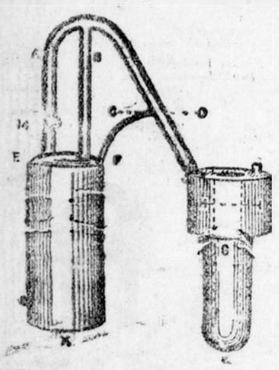

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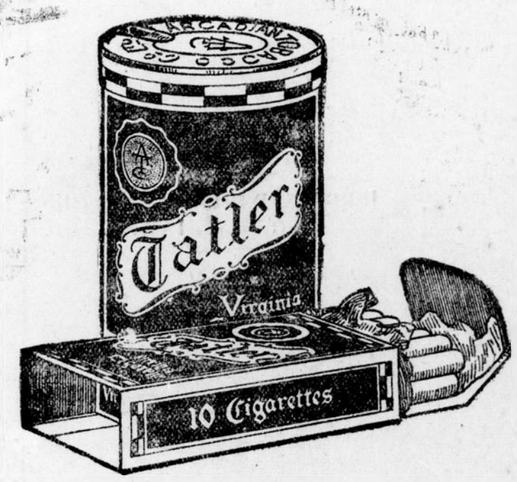

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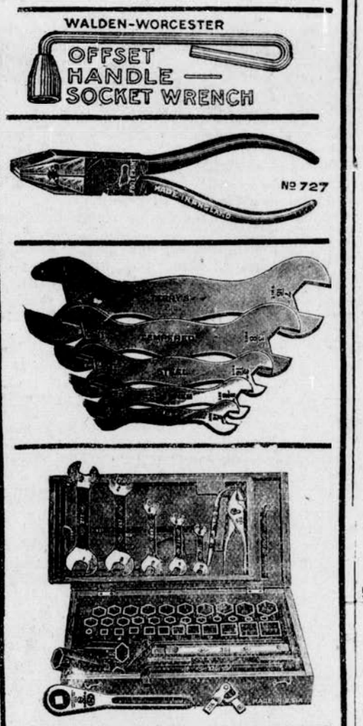

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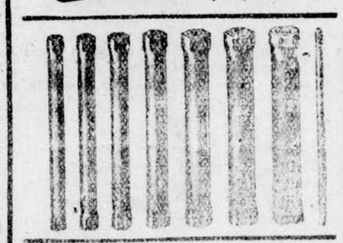

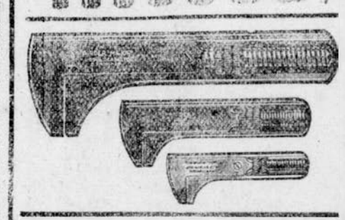

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